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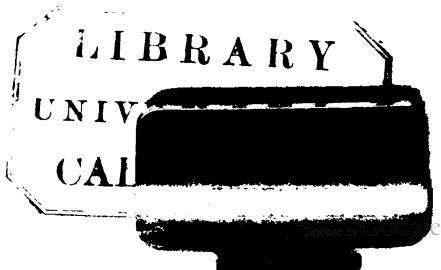

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OF

Veterinary Specific

HOMŒOPATHY;

TREATING OF

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Dogs,

AND THEIR

SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Showing Ventilation, Precautions to be observed in Buying a Horse; How to tell the age of a Horse, etc., with an Essay on the Stallion, and the Law of Transmission and Progeny Explained.

BY A. F. COOPER,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

No 815 Market Street, San Francisco.

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536 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE SECOND.
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PREFACE.

The plan of this little book is intended to be precisely such as the author conceived to be wanted by the public. Such a manual as this has long been wanted, and the stiring interest of the theme, leaving out of view its importance, should recommend it as likely to prove a welcome and animating addition to the study of veterinary practice. And yet, to remove long standing prejudices, the author is well aware is a difficult task; still he ventures to hope that a careful perusal of these few pages will excite in some degree the feelings of humanity, in respect to the many sufferings to which the generous animal is frequently liable from unmerited cruelty and injudicious treatment, and that mankind may be induced to view his sufferings with an eye of sympathy and tenderness, and have recourse to a humane mode of treatment when accident or disease may re-require it.

As an eminent writer has truly said. "The world owes much to homœopathy—more, probably, than has ever been told, or will ever be

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known. It is something to be emancipated from drugs, from lancets, leeches, blisters and poisons; but it is more, to be relieved from the fear of them, and to be restored and preserved by forces mild as love, and gentle as the dews of heaven—forces unknown and unrevealed, until elicited by the genius of this system.

But these benefits are not confined to the human species. Animals may enjoy them as well; and Heaven knows how much they need them. For to them the day of sickness is not merely the day of doom, but of suffering and of torture as well. Ignorance and cruelty seem to have controlled this branch of medicine—not that men are of necessity careless in regard to the lives of their animals, or designedly cruel as to the measures used to restore them when sick; but so little real knowledge prevails concerning their diseases, and so much error as to the proper method of cure, that fatality and the most absurd and cruel measures almost of necessity prevail. Some judicious stock owners, taught by experience the fatality of the common methods of treatment, notwithstanding the torture and expense, have more humanely, if not more wisely, abandoned all treatment, preferring to let nature contend with disease alone, rather than with disease and drugs united. But, thanks to Homœopathy, there is a better way.

For many years past, Homœopathy has been applied to the diseases of all domestic animals in

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Europe, with the most brilliant success. In America and the British Isles, within the past few years, not only have individual practitioners applied its remedies with equal success, but some large veterinary institutions, and most of our principal equestrian troops and menageries, employ it exclusively in all diseases of their horses, experience having shown them its great value and curative power, and its immense superiority over every other method. But the inherent intricacies of the system rendered its general introduction for the cure of animals impossible; and though, in the hands of some practitioners and veterinary surgeons, it worked wonders enough to show its astonishing capacities, yet to the masses it has remained a sealed book.

The collection of materials for this work, by obtaining practical and authentic information for the friends of Homœopathy who have sought and found relief for their suffering animals that have been afflicted with disease, has involved the labor of some years. The benefit derived from this mode of treatment is known to many, and to those who look into it with an unprejudiced eye, it grows upon the attention like the increasing attraction of a marvelous tale; and the affects are, in fact, as strange and as full of wonders as the fabulous gardens in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments;" but if one half, or one fiftieth, or one hundredth part of the statements in its favor

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be true, (and there is not the slightest reason to question any of them), measures ought to be taken to have it generally introduced among us with as little delay as possible. The medical and general public would then see, that there is "something new under heaven, and that there may be more things betwixt it and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy. Simple remedies do not suit this luxurious generation, that longs for what is elaborate and costly. What is homœpathy? May be the question asked after reading the title. The answer is, a sytem of curing all curable diseases incident to the human or animal frame by the agency of small doses of medicine, that when taken in bulk, will produce symptoms similar to disease. Such an allegation is startling enough, and was received at first with much distrust, living, as we do, in an age so fertile of imposture, pretensions and mysticism. Those who have taken pains to look into this system of practice, would deem themselves negligent in their duty did they not invite public attention to the subject. The faculty, of course, have treated this discovery with derision, but when the world shall throw away all prejudice and all jealousy, they will find the principle to be founded on a rock. It may be convenint to quench a power that cannot be controlled by clear, cool, impartial discussion.

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HOMŒOPATHY.

Samuel Hahnemann, the discoverer of this system of medicine, was born at Meissen, in Saxony; and like Harvey, Jenner, and many other celebrated benefactors of their age who have introduced invaluable discoveries, and conferred invaluable benefits to mankind, was persecuted to the utmost degree. He conceived that medicine, although apparently highly scientific in its theories, was in practice little more than an empirical and routine application of remedial measures, of which we know neither the certain effects, nor the laws which determine their choice. In 1790, whilst engaged in translating the Materia Medica of Dr. Cullen, his attention was called to the properties that physicians attributed to *bark*, and he was induced to try the affects of that substance upon himself. He was in good health at the time, and to his astonishment, found that repeated large doses of that drug produced on him febrile symptoms, bearing great resemblance to those of ague. As bark had long been known as a specific for the cure of ague, his penetrating mind suspected that something more than accident had caused that medicine to produce symptoms so nearly resembling those of the disease which it cures; and from this artificial febrile attack may be dated the origin of Homœopathy. *He consulted all authors

*British Journal of Homœopathy.

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of reputation on Materia Medica, and in that thoroughly scientific work, the Organon of medicine, published in Dresden in 1810, under the title of "Organon of the Rational Art of Healing," he gives from page 57 to 108, the statements of Allopathic authors, where patients have been cured solely, although without the knowledge of the physician, by means of a homœopathic medicine which possessed the power of producing a similar morbid state. "To affect," says Hahneman, "a mild, rapid, certain and permanent cure, choose in every case of disease, a medicine which can itself produce an affection similar to that sought to be cured"

When Hahnemann first made known to the world his therapeutical views, physicians were induced to represent him as mad, and his ideas as the offspring of a disordered imagination, so difficult was it for them to conceive that acute maladies could be cured without bleeding, emetics, cathartics, sudorifics, counter-irritants, &c., &c.; thus homœopathy has been kept back, not by arguments, but by impudent sneers or selfish ridicule. In like manner, Fulton, when he first announced to his countrymen the power of steam, was declared by his nearest friends, insane. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was bitterly attacked, pronounced a reckless innovator, and unworthy of public confidence as a practitioner. Columbus, Newton, Locke, and their doctrines were ridiculed, misrepresented, and condemned, till time placed the names of these eminent persons on the roll of fame; their discoveries have been allowed by kind Providence to remain to benefit the world, and the public are fast rendering the same justice to Hahnemann, the founder of this grand system.

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The first law of Homœopathy is, that when a correct image of the disease has been obtained, a medicine must be selected which will affect a healthy person in a manner as similarly as possible; that is, one that will excite in him symptoms very similar to those presented by the disease to be treated. The second law is, only to give a single article at a time, but where one medicine is not sufficient for the complete cure of a disease, after allowing full time for the action of the first remedy, another suitable one, nearest in analogy to the existing state of the disease must be given, followed by a third, if the patient be not fully relieved; and so on, till the last traces of the indisposition be obliterated. Homœopathy goes to work in tracing out diseases, and is of opinion that the invisible morbid changes in the interior, and the outward changes of the state of health visible to our senses, constitute that which we call disease, and thus it selects a remedy indicated by the whole of the symptoms which will, by removing these outward and perceptible symptoms of the disease, extinguish and destroy the internal changes. A third rule, which although it is not a law, is nevertheless inseparable from it, is that of the dose of the medicine to be administered.

When Hahnemann first made his discovery, small doses did not form part of his system. In the early part of his career he made use of the pure mother tincture in ordinary doses, but he observed that they were too active, and that there usually occurred an augmentation of the symptoms. This induced him to reduce his doses until he came to make use of attenuations and dilutions; and he found that when the medicines were properly prepared, they still had their specific action,

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and that disease was more speedily removed than when stronger preparations were employed. The great point with Hahnemann was to select a medicine homœopathic to the symptoms of the disease, and then to administer just strength enough of it to effect his object in the safest manner. It matters not with regard to the homœopathic law, whether this or that strength is employed, provided the remedy is homœopathic to the disease, and exactly the requisite impression is produced upon the affected parts. The only strength to be decided is, which strength cures most safely and quickly; and if facts prove, as all homœopathists believe, that a preparation weaker than the tincture is the most safe and efficient, then it is our duty to give these preparations the preference. The size of the dose, although independent in theory of the law of similarities, is nevertheless, a natural practical consequence which cannot be separated from the curative principle of Homœopathy. Hahnemann found this minute division of medical substances by trituration and shaking, instead of decreasing, increased their properties in an extraordinary manner; and substances which were considered inert, such as charcoal, lycopodium, etc, became active agents when prepared as he pointed out. Like caloric, electricity and magnetism, the strength remains latent in the crude state of the substance, and can only be developed by the important agency of heat friction or trituration. These small doses, if well chosen, effect the seat of the complaint almost exclusively, because in disease, the susceptibility of the affected parts to the action of the remedies, is vastly greater than in the same parts in a state of health; they possess a preternaturally acute sensibility to be strongly affected by

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any substance having the property of producing a like irritation; thus the scalded hand is pained by a distant fire, the inflamed skin by the slightest touch, the inflamed eye to light. Medicine is the small guiding force, nature the strong impelling force. "Nature," says Dr. Andrew Combe, "is truly the agent in the cure of disease, and as she acts in accordance with fixed and invariable laws, the aim of the physician ought always to be to facilitate her efforts, by acting in harmony with, and not in opposition to those laws. Nature may be *aided*, but *she ought never to be thwarted*; and medicine will advance toward the certainty of other sciences, only in proportion as we become fillled with this guiding principle"

We flatter ourselves that for simplicity, completeness and reliability, this little box and case of medicines will commend itself to the judgment of a discerning public.

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INTRODUCTION.

PROPER and enlightened attention to the wants of domestic animals, is not only a sentiment of humanity, but a dictate of economy. To know at least in good part what is the particular ailment of an animal, and to know also how to relieve it, would seem to be a necessary obligation to ownership. The least we can return to the many faithful animals given us, is to provide for their reasonable wants, not only in health, but also in sickness and disease Not that every man who owns a horse should be a veterinary surgeon; and yet the way is so simple that any intelligent person, by the aid of this little manual and case of medicines, may readily cure a large proportion, nay, almost every disease to which his animals are exposed, and yet bestow upon the subject but little attention.

Among the many blessings which Homœopathy has conferred upon the world, not among the least is the immense improvement which it has effected in the treatment of the diseases of domestic animals. With but little variation, to meet their

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peculiar habits and susceptibilities, the same remedies that have been so efficient in mitigating and curing the diseases of men, women and children, have been found equally successful in arresting the diseases to which all classes of domestic animals are liable. The contrast is even greater. Probably from the fact that the treatment of sick animals has been but little understood, and intrusted to the hands mainly of ignorant persons, who have pursued the most crude, cruel and destructive measures, often for more dangerous and life-destroying than the disease itself, a large proportion of the sick have died or been tortured to death. But when the same diseases are subjected to the mild and benign influence of intelligent Homœpathic treatment, it is found that almost every disease among them is within its control, even the most fatal yielding to its magic influences.

Although at first sight it may seem strange, that animals should be successfully treated by the mild and apparently insignificant doses of Homœopathy, yet a moment's reflection will suffice to give many reasons why this should be so. Even were it not susceptible of explanation, experience has abundantly demonstrated the fact that, animals are, if possible, even more susceptible to Homœpathic treatment than men, and its success in their case is even more striking and brilliant.

This may be, perhaps, attributed to their more regular habits, confinement to the same food and drink, absence of excitement, and freedom from the many articles of food and drink in use among the human species, which are all more or less medicinal.

Owing to these circumstances, animals are very impressible, and the doses for them need not be much larger than for the human species. It

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seems to be a law of nature, that the more delicate the organism, the more subject to disease. Wild animals are almost entirely exempt, while the highly artificial lives of some Domestic animals render them subject to numerous ailments and to some very formidable diseases. Yet, as a whole, animals are far less subject to disease than men, and far more amenable to cure.

The treatment of Domestic animals with *Specific Homœopathic Remedies*, has numerous advantages. The medicines are given at once and without trouble or annoyance, even without taking a horse from his team, or a cow from her stall. They produce no poisonous or prostrating effect, so that the animal rallies at once, and without loss or deterioration of value. Animals recover much sooner, and hence are able to resume work much earlier after sickness, than under any other system. But more than all, it is far more successful. Slighter diseases yield at once, and often from a single dose, while the most formidable cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia, or founder, in horses, and Lung Murrain and Milk Fever in cows, cases that are almost absolutely incurable under the old treatment, even when well conducted, promptly respond to the curative influence of Specific Homœopathic Remedies, while it is well known that even when animals recover under the old system, such have been the ravages of disease and medicine, that their value and usefulness are generally destroyed.

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List of Specifics and Remedies

MENTIONED IN THIS MANUAL,

AND THE RANGE OF ACTION ADAPTED TO EACH.

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1. For Fevers, Inflamations and Congestions of all kinds; Inflamation of the Lungs, Pleura or Chest, Brain, Eyes, Throat, Liver or Belly, Quinsy or Sore Throat, Congestion to the Head, Staggers, Convulsions, Evil Results of Fright or Fear. All diseases attended with heat, hot skin, quick pulse, great excitement or pain.

2. For all affections of the Tendons, Ligaments and Joints, Spavin, Founder, Strains, Injuries, Curb, Splint, Stifle, Rheumatism, Results of Excessive Work or Fatigue.

3. For Distemper, Farcy, Glanders, Nasal Gleet, Strangles, Nasal Discharges, Swelled Glands, Scab and Rot in Sheep.

4. For Worms, Bots or Grubs, Long, Round, Pin or Tape Worms, Colic, Marasmus or other disease from Worms.

5. For all Diseases of the Air Passages, Coughs, Influenza, Heaves, Broken Wind, Whistle, Thick Wind, Inflamed Lungs, Labored, Difficult Breathing.

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6. For Colic, Gripes, Belly Ache, Hoven or Wind Blown, Diarrhea or Dysentery, Liquid or Bloody Discharges, Fall Murrain.

7. For Miscarriage, Abortion, Slinking, Retained Placenta, or imperfect cleansing, Hemorrhage, etc.

8. For all Urinary or Kidney Diseases, Inflamed Kidney, Bladder or Uretha, Scanty, Painful, Difficult, Suppressed or Bloody Urination.

9. For Eruptions and Cutaneous Diseases, Mange, Farcy, Grease, Thrush, Abscess, Ulcers, Fistula, Swellings, Erysipelas, Unhealthy Skin, Rough Coat.

10. For Indigestion, Constipation, Evil Effects of Over-Feeding, Jaundice or Yellows, Ill-Condition, Staring Coat, Paralysis, Stomach Staggers.

In addition to the foregoing specifics, which are all given internally, the following remedies and preparations are also employed externally as washes or applications, at the same time the Specific remedy is internally employed.

We prepare a Liniment, and use it in our practice, which we believe to be the best external remedy now in use for sprains, bruises, rheumatism and lameness of all kinds, for man or beast.

Calendula Officinulis (the common Marigold), is the best known remedy for flesh and lacerated wounds, as it is remarkable for healing by first intention. This is prepared by adding one pint of alcohol to four ounces of fresh flowers, and will be ready for use after a day or two.

DOSES—HOW MUCH.

It is an error to suppose that animals require very large doses of *Specific Medicines*, for experience has shown them to be very impressible,

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easily influenced by appropriate medicine, and in general, not to require as frequent repetitions as the human subject. Accustomed to give large and powerful doses of poisonous medicines in order to produce some *revulsive effect*, such as a cathartic or sudorific, or even as an alternative, we can not hence infer the proper quantity required when a mere *curative result* is desired. Only experience, hence, can answer the question how much? And experience has amply shown that for horses, four five, or eight drops is the range of doses best adapted in ordinary cases, and that while cattle and hogs require rather more, sheep and dogs require less than the doses above mentioned. We have indicated in each disease the dose supposed to be best for that particular case, yet to give two or three drops more in any given case would probably not be hurtful, while to give one or two drops less, would not endanger the curative action for want of the requisite quantity. The truth is, that precision in quantity is not indispensable to a cure. The doses indicated we think are best, but a deviation from them is by no means fatal. One physician gives much more and another many times less, and both are successful. Medicine gives a curative impulse often as well or better with two or five drops as with much more. Besides, in giving medicines to animals, from their restlessness, dodging the head, and other similar disturbing circumstances we can not, and happily need not, be very positive. Give the doses as near the direction as convenient, and the result will be satisfactory. Young animals require but half as much as grown ones.

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REPETITIONS—HOW OFTEN.

The effect of Specific Homœopathic Remedies are very prompt and positive. Often immediate, in cases of colic or other forms of neuralgia, as the medicine acts at once through the medium of the nervous system. In other acute diseases, such as in inflammation, the effect is equally prompt, but not so openly manifested.

After a dose of medicine has been given and good results are being manifested—the animal easier, more quiet and relieved, it is wise not to interfere with even a new dose until the good action is exhausted. *Hence the time to repeat, is when that good effect has terminated.* All rules of repetition are based upon this axiom. Thus in colic and inflammation of the bowels, we repeat every fifteen, thirty or sixty minutes. In inflammations of the lungs, or chest, head or other noble organ, or in glanders or similar acute diseases, we repeat once in two, three or four hours. In the yet less severe forms of disease, such as fevers, founder, strangles, distemper, lameness, or similar diseases, a dose once in four hours, or four times per day, is quite sufficient. While in coughs, heaves, ulcers, eruptions, and similar affections, if recent, a dose morning and night is ample. In old chronic affections, a dose every day, or every second day, is better than more frequent repetitions, and in not a few cases, a single dose of medicine never repeated has cured an old, long-standing and obstinate disease.

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ALTERNATION OF REMEDIES.

In general but one medicine is required for a disease, and it may be repeated from time to time, until the case is cured. But cases are often so constituted that two Specifics are indicated at the same time, one to meet one phase of the disease, and a different specific to meet another. In all cases the two medicines may be given alternately with great propriety and advantage. Thus, give a dose of one specific, and then, after the proper interval has elapsed, give the other one, and thus continue the two alternately, at such intervals as the exigencies of the case demand. Nor should we be deterred from the use of a specific in a particular case, because the name given it indicates a different use, for a medicine may be curative or specific for a particular disease, and equally so for a very different or even seemingly opposite one. Whenever it becomes necessary to use a second remedy in alternation, No. 9 may be chosen, as that is a constitutional remedy.

HOW TO CHOOSE THE REMEDY.

In the use of these Specifics nothing can well be more simple than this, while in attempting to use the ordinary Homœopathic preparation it is very difficuct and intricate. From an examination of the animal you will have some idea of the nature of its disease, and will at once turn to the page in the manual where the diseases will be found classified, and each class numbered to correspond with each vial containing the proper remedy.

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In case a wrong medicine is selected or given, no injury will be done, only a possible loss of time may result. And when a sufficient length of time has passed to show that no good has resulted, the case should be looked over again, and a more appropriate Specific given.

HOW TO GIVE THE REMEDY.

Not among the least recommendations for the use of these specifics, is the ease and facility with which they may be administered. No tying, struggling or choking are necessary. The animal should be approached quietly, and the medicine placed, if possible, upon the tongue, well back—thence it is absorbed and acts through the medium of the nervous system. The simplest method of doing this is the best. For this purpose we use a drachm vial, or a half-ounce vial, as that is not liable to break. After placing the required number of drops of medicine in the vial, add the same quantity of water, and approach the animal carefully, holding firmly the vial between the thumb and fingers, and with the other hand raise the head a little, at the same time depositing the contents of the vial carefully upon the tongue. The vial should be washed after giving the medicine, before laying it down, that it may always be clean.

For dogs it is better to give the medicine in a little sweet milk.

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HOUSING AND CARE OF SICK ANIMALS.

When an animal shows signs of illness, it should be immediately cared for. The horse, unless in case of colic, or other slight ailment, when the medicine may be given at once, and his work continued, should be placed in a roomy, convenient and warm stall, well littered with plenty of dry bedding, and well blanketed unless in very warm weather. Cattle, sheep and hogs, as soon as it is noticed that they are sick, should be separated from the herd or flock, and placed in comfortable and well-littered and especially dry apartments. This is necessary, not only to prevent disease spreading to other stock on the farm, but for the convenience of nursing them, giving them medicine, and also to place them in the very best position for a cure. Often a little timely care and nursing, will save and restore an animal, which, if permitted to run with the stock, and take its chances, would undoubtedly be lost. A sick animal as truly needs attention, as a sick child. Not always will mere nursing restore a sick animal, but it always places it in the best possible condition to effect a cure, and without it the best medical treatment will often be fruitless.

DIET OF SICK ANIMALS.

In general, when animals are seriously ill, they are without appetite, and will take little or no food—nature thus indicating the propriety of abstinence. But in all cases, the food given or allowed should be quite limited in quantity—one

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half, one third or fourth of the usual quantity allowed, and only that which is nourishing, easily digested, and generally relaxing. With these general restrictions, the usual kind of food may be permitted, except in the case of dogs, where only stale bread and milk should be allowed in urgent cases, and but little or no meat, and no salted or spiced food in any case. After the more urgent symptoms of the disease have passed over, and the animal is recovering, we should be careful and not give full feed, as a relapse may thus easily be provoked, and prove very stubborn and dangerous.

At least half an hour or hour should intervene after taking a dose of medicine, before the animal should be fed, as the system is more susceptible then than at any other time.

All nostrums, domestic medicines, or herb-teas however harmless or beneficial otherwise, are STRICTLY PROHIBITED, as the Specific Medicine must be permitted to act upon the system entirely undisturbed by any predjudicial influences.

Injections of water, soap and water, or salt and water, are always allowable, and may often be used with great benefit. They are usually administered without difficulty, and in no case injurious, and should one fail to produce an evacuation, another or more may be repeated, until the result is accomplished.

HOW TO FEEL THE PULSE.

This is best done by placing the finger on the artery, where it passes over the lower jaw, about four inches below its angle. Place the fore-finger on the side of the lower jaw, at its angle, and

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trace the jaw along gently towards the mouth. Some four inches below the angle, a notch will be found, in which the artery passes over the jaw, and the throbbing of the pulse will be readily felt.

The pulse makes, in a healthy horse, from thirty-six to forty-two beats per minute, in spirited lighter horses the latter, and in heavy, older horses the former. When the pulse reaches fifty to fifty-five, there is some degree of fever. Seventy-five will indicate a dangerous condition, and few horses will long survive a pulse of one hundred. Care should be taken not to excite a horse before or while examining the pulse, as it may thus readily be increased ten or fifteen beats to the minute, and mislead as to the true condition.

EXPLANATION.

We say if a wrong medicine is given, no injury is done. This perhaps should be explained, as most people overlook the grand beauties of our science; *can't see it*, as the saying is.

The explanation is this: Whenever any organ is diseased, it becomes very susceptible to medicine. Hence we design to give just enough to produce a healing action upon the diseased locality, but not sufficient to affect any other organ that is in health, and the reason of its being wrong is that it is not specific for the locality for which it was given.

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TETANUS, OR LOCK JAW.

This disease is more common in the horse than in other domestic animals. It consists of a muscular spasm of the jaw, (whence its name) which usually extends to all the muscles of the body. It most frequently occurs in consequence of an injury or wound, such as broken knees, open joints, severe bruises, nicked or docked tail, castration, wounds of the feet, prick of a nail, or even the galling of a crupper. It is also caused by cold or damp, sudden arrest of strangles, worms, or a bad condition of the stomach.

SYMPTOMS.—In general it comes on very slowly, but also, in some cases, with great violence. The muscles of the neck and jaw are first affected, so that the horse has great difficulty in swallowing, and in turning his neck. The muscles then become quite stiff; the mouth is nearly closed; the jaws cannot be parted, and little or no food can be taken into the mouth. By degrees, all the muscles become affected with the same stiffness and cramp; the eyes are still and staring, pulled back in their sockets, and squinted outward, and the haw is thrust forward; the neck cannot be bent, and the muscles feel hard and firm; the head cannot be raised or lowered, and is held forward with the nose stretched out; the nostrils are expanded; the ears pointed forward, erect and fixed; the lips are firmly stretched across the teeth, which are partly seen; the saliva flows from the mouth; the horse looks anxious and can scarcely move; the belly is hard and tucked up; the tail is lifted up and held straight out, and is in a constant tremble; the legs are firmly fixed to the ground, and spread out from each other; the bowels are bound, and urine

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passes with difficulty; the breathing is quickened, labored and convulsive; the pulse is disturbed easily by frightening or speaking angrily to the horse, and it becomes afterwards weak and trembling. While the spasm of the muscles continues, the animal is in constant pain, although it is less severe at some times than at others.

TREATMENT.—Where a wound or injury has taken place, and tetanus supervenes, it will be of course traced directly to this, and the wound should at once be treated as recommended for that particular case. If the discharge has suddenly stopped, it should be reproduced by mild, warm applications to the parts, and any irritation of the wound allayed as soon and as far as possible.

The horse should also be treated with the greatest possible kindness, not to be handled roughly or unkindly, and as the spasms are rendered more intense or severe from fright or noise, the groom must not shout or speak angrily; everything must be done in the most kind and quiet manner, and no glare of light admitted into the stable for the same reason. The medicine can be given, in case the mouth is closed, with a small syringe, thrown well back into the mouth. So soon as any stiffness of the jaws, or other indication of this disease appears, give five drops of the specific No. 1 for *Convulsions*, and repeat the dose every three hours. Should an improvement not take place within twenty-four hours, whether occasioned by an injury or otherwise, alternate the Specific for *Paralysis*, No. 10, with the first named, at intervals of three or four hours, and continue this treatment perseveringly. In some cases, the Specific for *Paralysis*, No. 10, may be used to advantage from the first, but the two remedies will generally be found most successful in alternation.

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When the disease has become fully developed, or appears very violent, or does not promptly yield to the remedies, we advise the following course, from a full conviction that, if perseveringly followed, the animal may be promptly saved. We have been very successful in this.

Provide several buckets or tubs of water, as cold as it can be made, the colder the better, even if swimming in snow and ice, as the object is to reduce the temperature of the animal as rapidly as possible. Provide conveniently, also, several blankets and parts of blankets, or clothes, to wrap up the entire body, neck and legs. These should be conveniently at hand, so as to envelop the animal as soon as possible after having been thoroughly chilled. Then standing the animal where the water will conveniently run off, proceed gently to pour the water over the animal from a pitcher, in a moderate stream. Two persons can do it best, each with pitchers, being constantly replenished from buckets behind them, at the rate of a bucketful each in three or four minutes, pouring the stream from the top of the head, so on along down the neck and spine, constantly changing the direction of the streams, and keeping them running over the animal, until he is *thoroughly chilled through and through, and shakes and trembles violently.* This is the criterion, and the streams must be kept up until this is accomplished, whether it requires twenty minutes, or two hours, or longer.

As soon as this is accomplished, and the horse *shakes and trembles violently*, remove him to a comfortable place, wipe off the superfluous water, and wrap him in blankets from head to heels, enveloping the neck and muzzle, body and limbs, in several folds, pinning them closely, and throwing

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an extra one, or buffalo robe, over the whole, to invite return of warmth and perspiration. Usually, and if the animal has been thoroughly chilled, with return of warmth, perspiration will break out all over him, and the disease is gone. If the animal has not been sufficiently chilled, only a dry heat will come on and the spasms remain. The operation must then be repeated, until the result is obtained. But if the animal be thoroughly chilled and treated as above, a warm perspiration will come on with entire relief of the spasm. The horse will then be well, and only needs careful and gradual removal of the superfluous covering, so as not to chill the animal again, or permit him to take cold.

During this entire process, the medical treatment, as above mentioned, must be continued, and for some time after, to prevent a return.

FOOD.—When the jaws are firmly set, no food can be given, but there are times when the spasms relax, and the jaws are rather wider than at other periods. Green food and gruel may then be offered to the horse. When the jaws become more open, he may have bran, clover, hay-tea, gruel and such similar food. If the jaws cannot be opened, or he cannot swallow, meal, or oatmeal-gruel, may be injected by means of a large syringe, into the fundament, and life be thus prolonged.

Care must be taken to feed sparingly when recovering, or indigestion and a fatal result may be the consequence.

Lockjaw is the only disease that requires either packing, blistering, or even a poultice with our treatment, except in such cases as when abcesses have already formed, when they may be fomented with hot soap suds and linseed meal.

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The internal medicines should be continued in all such cases, as it hastens the cure.

Our medicines are put up in cases containing ten different kinds, carefully prepared, classified and labelled, each vial containing about two hundred doses, and numbered to correspond with the diseases classified in this book. Any one ordering our medicines, less than a full case, should be particular to give the right number to each kind wanted. It is very important however, to be supplied with a full case, as then you are prepared for every emergency, whereas, if only a part of a case is at hand, that which is lacking may be most wanted. Those who become acquainted with our medicines, value them their weight in gold.

Our prices for a full case, *book included*, is ten dollars. For less than a full case, one dollar per bottle, book *not included*.*

All orders promptly responded to by us, No. 815 Market Street. Also can be had of James G. Steele & Co., Chemists and Apothecaries, 521 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HOW TO TREAT NAIL IN THE FOOT.

First find the direction of the nail, then with care remove the same, so as not to break it off. Then drop two or three drops of No. 2 into the wound, and with the point of a knife, tuck a little oakum or cloth snugly into the wound, and apply three drops more of No. 2, and give five drops on the tongue. Nothing more is required, except in very bad cases. Then the doses should be repeated a few times once an hour.

*On page 11, third line from bottom, read *book* in place of *box*.

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HOW TO TREAT CORNS.

First have them well cut out. Apply five drops No. 7, and let the foot be held up five or ten minutes, and a spoonful of brown sugar melted and applied hot, and all will go well.

INFLUENZA.

Where numerous horses are attacked about the same time, the symptoms assume a more severe form, attended with a greater degree of prostration than in cases of common cold, and it then merits the name of INFLUENZA. The symptoms of one year vary from those of another, and during the same season, all animals are not handled alike, though the general outline will be the same. The attending fever is of a low grade, comes on suddenly, and soon reaches its height, and lowness of spirits and weakness are predominant. The symptoms are often as follows:

The horse is dull, low-spirited, and easily tired; he yawns and hangs his head; his coat stares; sweats easily, and breathes quickly, when slightly worked or moved. He eats little or nothing. As the disease advances, the skin is sometimes hot and again cold; the mouth and tongue are dry and hot; the white of the eye and nose are red; the bowels bound; urine scanty; the eyelids swelled, partly closed, tears flow down the face, and fret the skin. The sides of the nostrils are also fretted by the acrid discharge from them, which is sometimes very profuse. The throat is so much inflamed,

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that swallowing is attended with pain and difficulty—the animal "quids" his food, and splashes the water with his muzzle, being afraid to swallow either fluid or solid food. The throat is painful, hot, and swelled on the outside; the glands are also swelled, hard and painful, and sometimes maturate. The cough is frequent, at times coming on in fits, and breathing is sometimes quite obstructed and difficult. When the disease has lasted some time, the dung is slimy and mixed with blood, and the discharge from the nose is sometimes bloody.

A common cold may terminate in inflammation of the bronchia or lungs, by extending downwards, or it may be cured, and expend itself merely in the nose and throat. So an influenza may extend and involve the pulmonary tissue, and is far more grave than is usually supposed.

TREATMENT.—When the disease commences with a chill, or any considerable degree of fever is present, give five drops of the Specific for *Fever*, No. 1, and repeat it two or three times, at intervals of three or four hours. Then alternate the Specific for *Cough*, No. 5, with the fever medicine, at intervals of three or four hours, until the disease is broken up, and the horse is well. In case of Influenza, even with very threatening symptoms, the Specific for *Cough*, No. 5, and for *Fever*, No. 1 should be given alternately, say every four hours, in doses of five drops, keeping the animal well covered and in a warm stable. After all the feverish symptoms have disappeared, only the *Cough Specific* No. 5 will be required, and the intervals between the doses may be prolonged as the animal improves. In case the discharge from the nose is profuse or thick, and excoriating, one or both the above named remedies may be omitted, and the

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Specific for *Distemper*, No. 3 be given instead, at the same intervals, and this may be continued to the conclusion of the case, either alone or in alternation with the Specific No. 5, for *Cough*.

COUGH.

Cough is so well known as to require no description. It is in almost all cases, a mere symptom of some disease or morbid condition of the air passages, such as cold, bronchitis, catarrah, or other more serious affections of the chest, upon the cure of which it disappears. In some cases, however, this affection is so slight as to occasion only cough as a symptom of its existence, and the cough may be said to be idiopathic. Continued cough predisposes to inflammation, yet some horses have a slight cough for years without being otherwise unwell. Other coughs are connected with thick wind, broken wind, glanders, worms and indigestion.

TREATMENT.—For all chronic coughs five drops of the Specific for *Coughs*, No. 5 morning and night, are sufficient. In more complicated or recent cases, the medicine may be given three or four times per day.

SPASM OF THE DIAPHRAGM OR MIDRIFF.

This is a very rare disease in the horse, but may occur in consequence of disorders of the stomach and bowels, or violent exertions when the stomach is distended with food.

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SYMPTOMS. — The midriff contracts with so much force that the whole body is shaken, and a "thumping" noise is heard at some distance; these thumps are best heard when the ear is placed over the back at each side of the spine; the pulse is small, from fifty to sixty to the minute, and the breathing from twenty to thirty; the breath is drawn quickly into the lungs, and is attended with a snifling sound at the nose; the sides of the nose are drawn inward, when the breath is inhaled.

It differs from palpitation by the number of beats being different from that of the heart, by the sounds being heard over the back and the drawing in of the nostrils during inspiration.

TREATMENT.—The disease will be cured by the Specific for *Fever*, No. 1, or by the *Fever* and *Cough*, No. 5, alternately, five drops every two or three hours.

HEAVES, BROKEN WIND, THICK WIND, WHISTLES.

These are merely varieties of nearly one and the same pathological condition, and the distinctions lead to no practical result in the treatment.

THICK WIND is generally the result of an imperfectly cured bronchitis or pneumonia, leaving either the mucous membrane of the bronchia permanently thickened, or some portions of the lung more or less solidified, thus impairing its capacity and diminishing or destroying its elasticity. Hence, the horse when exercised, especially up-

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hill, breathes short, hurriedly, and more laboriously than in health. This causes much distress, the horse expands his nostrils, heaves, pants, and breathes with difficulty.

BROKEN WIND is the result of *emphysema* of the lungs, that is, the minute air-cells in certain portions of the lungs become dilated, lose their elasticity or power of contraction, and breaking one into another, form variously-sized sacks of air, the entrance to which becomes closed, so that this air remains resident in the lung and so far destroys its use. Spasm of the air-tubes acts in a similar manner, hence, it may come and go, but the former condition is more or less permanent. Spasm, or disease of the midriff, is frequently connected with it. The usual symptoms are, the flanks are slowly drawn up until they have a tucked-up appearance, when they suddenly fall down. The act of forcing the air *from the lungs* is far more difficult, and requires longer time than to *inspire it*. There is also a short, weak, wheezing cough, rough, dry coat; greediness for food, yet the animal is thin and looks poor; the belly is swelled with wind; oats often pass unchanged from the bowels.

TREATMENT.—Some cases of broken and thick wind cannot be cured, as they depend upon organic changes in the structure of the lungs, themselves incurable, yet all can be benefited and many are entirely cured by the persistent use of the Specific and proper attention to food and work.

In all cases of this disease, of whatever variety, if recent or extensive, give five drops of the *Heave* Specific, No. 5, three times per day. In old long-standing cases, a dose night and morning is sufficient.

FOOD.—As the animal suffers for want of space in the chest, so the distension of the stomach with

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an undue quantity of food tends much to increase the difficulty. Hence the most condensed form of food is best, plenty of oats and little hay, but no chaff, straw, or bloating feed, water in moderate quantities, but never to repletion until the day's work is over. Green food, carrots especially, are always useful. They are readily digested, and are peculiarly beneficial to the respiratory organs. On the contrary, bloating, flatulent, poor feed, will tend to induce, and may even occasion, broken wind. The horse should not be worked soon after a full meal.

BRONCHITIS.

From exposure to wet and cold; sudden changes of weather; turning the horse into a cold, wet place, or bringing him from grass to a warm stable; standing in a draft of cold air, or washing the warm sweating skin and not drying it afterwards, an inflammation of the bronchial tubes and minute air-cells takes place, meriting the name of *Bronchitis.*

SYMPTOMS.—The disease generally begins with a slight cough, quick breathing, sore throat, low spirits, dislike of food, slight discharge from the nostrils, pain of the throat when pinched, and some difficulty of swallowing. In some cases, it comes on suddenly with shaking; the legs, ears, and muzzle are at one time hot and another cold; the skin is rough and staring; the head hung down; mouth hot; the animal remains standing, and does not wish to move; pulse is full and quick; the cough short, frequent and irritating; the breathing quick and difficult; the eyes and

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nose red, and rattles are heard in the windpipe at the breast. A profuse discharge of matter from the nostrils indicates the period from which improvement commences.

TREATMENT.—Give the Specific for *Fever*, No. 1, and that for *Cough*, No. 5, five drops alternately every three or four hours. Keep the animal well covered and protected until recovery takes place. After the feverish symptoms have disappeared, the *Cough*, Specific No. 5, may be relied upon for the perfection of the cure.

STABLING AND FOOD.—In all cases of serious disease of the air-passages, the horse shonld be placed in a large roomy stable or stall, into which the fresh air may freely come, but all damp draughts excluded; all dung, damp and dirty straw carefully removed; spread clean straw on the floor; blanket him accorning to the season, the state of the weather, and skin; hand-rub and flannel-bandage the legs every night and morning, or oftener if necessary.

For food, bran mashes, gruel, and aired water only; when recovering, malt or bran mashes, boiled oats, turnips, carrots, and green food, if in season.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LARYNX—LARYNGITIS.

The larynx is the upper portion of the windpipe, and inflammation of it sometime occurs and is very dangerous. It is not often unmixed, but generally accompanied with, or an extension of cold or bronchitis, and its causes are the same.

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It is sometimes a dangerous disease, and may kill by suffocation or degenerate into bronchitis or pneumonia. It is recognized by the difficulty of respiration, which is loud and heard at a distance.

The outside of the throat is hot, painful, and swelled; swallowing is sometimes difficult, and the fluid returns by the nose; the breathing is short and difficult, and when the air is drawn into the lungs, a rough, harsh sound is heard in the larynx; the cough, at first short and hard, becomes more hoarse and feeble, and occurs in fits, especially during an attempt to swallow; the pulse is quick, hard and full, and skin hot. As the disease advances, the breathing becomes more difficult, and is attended with a rasping, crowing sound, the neck is straightened and held stiffly, the head raised and larynx drawn towards the breast, the nostrils are widened, the nose lead-colored, the eyes red, skin damp with sweat, the pulse becomes weak and irregular, and at last, from the increasing narrowness of the windpipe, the horse actually dies for want of breath.

TREATMENT.—The treatment is by no means difficult or complicated. Give the Specific No. 1, for *Inflammation*, five drops every three hours until three or four doses have been given, and then alternate it with the *Cough* Specific, No. 5, at the same intervals until the animal is relieved.

Should the windpipe be very sore to the touch outside, it may be occasionally bathed with our liniment with advantage.

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SORE THROAT.

This form of disease often occurs in connection with, or as a mere symptom of a *cold* or *Bronchitis*, and only requires to be treated in connection with those affections. But it sometimes appears as a more isolated disease, and deserves consideration accordingly.

SYMPTOMS.—The throat is quite hot, painful, swelled on the outside; it is painful also internally, as the horse has difficulty in swallowing his food, he "quids" it, that is, partly chews and then drops it; the glands under the jaw and below the ears are swelled, hard and painful, and sometimes maturate; sometimes in swallowing fluid, it returns again by the nose; saliva drops from the mouth; as the swelling of the inside the throat and about the top of the windpipe increases, the breathing become more and more difficult, and the animal at times seems nearly suffocated; and there is always fever.

TREATMENT.—No other medicine will be required internally beyond the Specific for *Inflammation*, No. 1, and a dose of five drops may be given every two or three hours until the disease has manifestly abated, and then at longer intervals. Bathing the outside of the throat with our liniment will be of essential advantage, and will expedite the cure.

NASAL GLEET.

This is the term applied to an old long standing running at the nose. It arises from a morbid condition of the lining membrane, is often the result of a badly treated or neglected cold, especially

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in old worn-out horses, and is similar to catarrh in the human species. Sometimes a diseased tooth in the upper jaw may give rise to a similar discharge, but this is not a true gleet.

SYMPTOMS.—The discharge is yellowish, or like cream, and in some cases greenish. It may be discharged in clots, or of some thickness, constantly flowing, or snorted out in quantities; it may come from both nostrils, but generally only from the left. The glands under the left jaw are often fixed, hard and painful. The membrane of the nose has a lead color. The discharge may stop for a time, and then come on again, more profuse than before. After continuing a long time, the animal becomes thin and poor, and may finally die of glanders.

TREATMENT.—The Specific for *Distemper, Nasal Gleet*, No. 3, should be given, a dose of five drops, three times a day. It will be found quite sufficient to entirely control and finally arrest it.

PLEURISY, PNEUMONIA, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, INFLAMMATION OF THE CHEST.

The pleura is the delicate serous membrane, covering the lungs with one surface, and lining the cavity of the chest with the other. Systematic writers treat of the inflammation of this membrane, pleurisy, and that of the substance of the lungs, pneumonia, separately. But as this rarely occurs in fact, and leads to no practical result in the treatment, and indeed can rarely be detected before death, we prefer the more practical course of treating them together. An inflammation of

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the lungs rarely or never remains so, but eventually involves the pleura more or less, and so an inflammation of the pleura always involves, more or less extensively, the pulmonary substance. The best name, and more common type of the disease, is *Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

CAUSES.—Catarrh, influenza, cold or bronchial irritation may either of them terminate in this disease if neglected, or from fresh exposure. A sudden transition from heat to cold; change from a warm stable to a colder one; neglect of the usual blanketing, or even of other comforts; hard and long ridding against a cold wind in snowy weather, loitering in an exposed, bleak place, when the horse is fatigued and warm, without covering. It sometimes occurs when horses are suddenly turned out to grass, or when they have been taken up and turned into a very warm stable. Injuries, contusion, rupture, or great violence done to the chest, is quite sure to be followed by pleurisy or Pleuro-Pneumonia.

SYMPTOMS.—For convenience sake, we will indicate the symptoms of these two branches of the disease separately. Pleurisy invariable commences with shaking all over, followed by a hot, dry mouth, white-coated tongue, red nose and eyes, low spirits. want of appetite, anxious look, and hard, quick, wiry pulse. The act of drawing the air *into the lungs* is short, and stops, or is cut off at a certain point, at which time the pain is felt; the act of forcing the air *from the lungs,* is full and slow. The pain is increased by coughing and taking a full breath, which the horse will do if suddenly moved or frightened. If the inflamed side is pressed upon, he gives forth a sound like a grunt; the cough is short; the horse remains standing; the skin on the inflamed side is thrown

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into folds, and twitches are occasionally seen at the same place. The painfulness of the spaces between the ribs when pressed upon, is quite characteristic, and often exist to an intense degree. The horse shrinks from it with a low grunt, and tries to get away. The skin about the sides of the nostrils and at the ends of the mouth is wrinkled. The neck is lengthened, and nose thrust forward; the horse stands in a crouching manner, and seems uneasy, but does not move. As the disease advances, the pulse becomes more frequent, and afterwards smaller, until it can scarcely be felt; the breathing becomes quicker and more painful and catching, when the air is drawn into the lungs; then by degrees, no catch is seen or grunt heard, the twitches are not observed, cold, clammy sweat breaks out over the body, the horse appears dull and stupid, and death closes the scene.

The pleura, like all serous membranes, has a strong tendency to effusion during an inflammatory action, and in the course of the disease, this effusion, consisting of yellowish serum, is exuded, in quantities varying from a few ounces to a bucket full. It occurs in all severe cases, and the fluid either again is absorbed, if in small quantity, or is the immediate cause of death, if in very large quantity, or a lesser amount may remain for a long time, impeding respiration, and forming an empyema or dropsy of the chest. When it exists, the breathing is always labored, and there is *œdema* or tumid swelling of some external part, generally the abdomen, chest, or point of the breast.

By listening with the ear against the chest, the progress of the effusion may be traced from below upward. Above it, will be heard the loud crack-

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ling respiration and grating peculiar to the disease; below the dullness and the stillness of the lung enveloped in fluid, the absence of sound, marks the line of the accumulated fluid, its increase and dimunition.

In Pneumonia, the symptoms differ from pleurisy, yet the difference manifests itself in this, that in *pleurisy* there is more pain, and in *pneumonia* more difficulty of breathing. Pneumonia is often a consequence of cold, bronchitis, or the termination of some disease of the air-passages, and may begin with symptoms of a cold—rough coat, want of appetite, low spirits, etc. In other cases, it begins with a shivering chill; the legs, ears and skin are cold; the coat is rough; the nose pale and dry; quick pulse, which afterwards becomes frequent and full; breathing at first quick, then panting and heaving; the skin now becomes hot, except *the legs, which remain very cold.* This is *a characteristic symptom, and will never deceive;* the nose and eyes are red, mouth hot and dry; the eyes have a yellowish color, and the horse looks uneasy and restless.

As the disease extends, the breathing becomes more difficult, and is attended with heaving of the flanks; the nostrils are much widened; the nose and head held out; the neck lengthened; the fore-legs are fixed in one place, and spread apart; the nose and eyes have a dark bluish color; the face looks anxious and disturbed; *the legs* and ears are *very cold;* the legs seem fine, and the hair upon them glossy; the cough is more frequent, hard, and painful; the horse seems drowsy; there is no appetite; the dung is hard and covered with slime, and the urine high colored and scanty.

In the last stage the pulse is small, weak, and can scarcely be felt; the breathing is quicker and

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more difficult; the breath is very hot; the eyes and nose are lead colored; the skin is cold, and clammy sweat breaks out upon it here and there; the mouth is cold; the tongue is coated; the teeth are ground every now and then, and twitches are occasionally seen. The eyes become more and more heavy, glassy and dim; the strength becomes less and less; the horse leans against the stall or manger, or wanders around; he staggers and falls; tries to rise, but can not; groans, struggles and dies.

As an improvement takes place, the horse appears more natural, warmth returns to his extremities, his breathing is more free, pulse softer, fuller and less frequent, cough easier, *and he lies down* quietly, and without uneasiness. These good symptoms rarely or never deceive.

Placing the ear against the ribs, upon various parts of the chest, we may learn with some practice to distinguish the progress of inflammation. In the healthy lung, the air passes in with a slight rustling murmur, quite characteristic, and which, once heard, will always be recognized. As the lungs become inflamed, "crepitation" takes place, and we hear a sound, slightly crackling, like that made by salt thrown into the fire, or by rubbing the hair between the fingers close to the ear. As, by degrees, the lungs become more intensely inflamed, it is more and more impervious to the air, until it becomes "hepatized" or solid, and makes no sound, and no resonance when precussed or struck upon These changes are interesting, and afford to the practiced ear clear indications of the state and progress of the disease.

PROGNOSIS.—Horses may get well in all stages of Pleuro-Pneumonia, except in very extensive hepatization, when, if recovery occurs at all, it

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will be imperfect. The success has gained immensely under Homœopathic and Specific treatment, and hundreds of cases are thus saved, which would be lost under the best directed old school methods, to say nothing of the "hotch-potch" usually employed.

TREATMENT.—Give, the first twenty-four hours, the Specific for *Inflammation*, No. 1, a dose of five drops every two hours. After that, give the Specific for *Cough* and *Inflamed Lungs*, No. 5, alternately with the No. 1, at intervals of two or three hours between the doses.

Continue this treatment steadily and uniformly, giving no other medicine, and making no deviation. After a day or two, the medicines for *Fever*, No. 1, may be omitted entirely, and only the No. 5 given, as also after the disease has turned, and during convalescence. After the horse has commenced to improve, a dose of the No 5, every four hours during the day, will be sufficient to complete the cure. The treatment is the same whether symptoms of Pleurisy or Pneumonia predominate.

Stabling and food as under bronchitis.

We should bear in mind that in all severe cases of this disease, resolution does not take place under four days, and if an improvement takes place in one, two or three days, we should be satisfied. Rare indeed will be the cases that do not terminate favorable under the Specific practice, carefully applied.

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DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

DENTITION OR DIFFICULT TEETHING.

The cutting or shedding of the teeth, and especially of the tushes, is sometimes attended with considerable disorder of the body. The animal either will not eat his food, or he has pain and difficulty in chewing it; the body grows thin; bowels are out of order; humors may break out in the skin, and there may be cough and slight fever present. The gum is hot, painful and swelled.

TREATMENT.—Give the Specific for *Fever*, No. 1, five drops two or three times per day. This soon relieves the feverish irritation, and the tooth usually makes its way quietly to the surface. Nicking the gum directly over the tooth in the form of a cross is sometimes beneficial. If the teeth are very slow in coming, showing an evident deficiency of bony deposit, an oyster-shell burned to lime, and broken or ground in his feed, will promote the growth and production of bone and be of service.

DISEASED OR IRREGULAR TEETH.

Sometimes the teeth of a horse present irregularities. Some of the teeth are too long, or become ragged. As a consequence, the tongue or cheeks are wounded, and the horse eats imper-

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fectly, has pain, drops or "quids" his food. Whenever this condition is found, if the difficulty does not mend itself, the long teeth should be extracted if loose, or filed down, and the points of the ragged teeth smoothed off.

Decayed teeth produce similar symptoms. In addition a bad smell exudes from the mouth; stringy saliva flows away in large quantities, and the eyes may be inflamed. If allowed to remain, the fang may become diseased, the socket and gum inflame, and abscess form, and a portion of the jawbone die. If in the upper jaw, the matter may burst into the nose and be discharged. It is of bad smell and color and has been mistaken for nasal gleet or glanders.

TREATMENT.—Draw out the diseased tooth, and give the specific for *Inflammation*, No. 1, and that for *Nasal Discharges*, No. 3, alternately, morning and night, a dose of four or five drops.

LAMPASS.

Occasionally the bars of the mouth swell and rise to a level with and even beyond the teeth, occasioning soreness, pain and difficulty of eating. It is most common in young horses, in connection with the cutting and shedding of teeth, from congestion and the extension of the inflammation of the gums during this process. It also occurs in old horses, for the growth of teeth in horses continues during life. Derangement of stomach, or worms, is sometimes connected with it.

TREATMENT.—The *Fever* Specific, No. 1, may be required two or three times per day; a dose of five drops. This will soon relieve the irritation

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and swelling. Should there be any derangment of the digestive organs, a dose or two of the Specific for *Indigestion*, No. 10, will promptly relieve not only the derangement of the stomach, but the Lampass also.

The searing of the bars with a hot iron, as is sometimes practiced, can not be too strongly condemned. It tortures the horse to no purpose, renders the mouth callous, and destroys the delicacy and sensibility of a part upon which all the pleasure of driving and riding consists.

CRIB-BITING.

Much has been written upon crib-biting. It is generally regarded as a vicious habit, but is, we think, connected more or less intimately with a morbid condition of the digestive organs. The horse stands with his neck bent, lays hold of the manger with his teeth, and violently sucks in wind, and then again with a grunt belches it out. It frequently occurs when eating, and the food and a large amount of saliva is either again thrown into the manger or upon the ground. The habit is very inveterate, and said also to be taken or imitsted by one horse from another. Wind-sucking is a variety of the same thing.

TREATMENT.—The Specific for *Indigestion*, No. 10 should be given daily five drops, or morning and night. Omit for a few days, and then go on again, one dose daily. In many cases the disease or habit may be cured entirely—in all benefited.

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LOSS OF APPETITE.

Loss of appetite or diminished appetite is but a mere symptom of some more general affection. It is a symptom of almost every disease, and especially of every morbid condition of the digestive organs. There are cases, however, in which this seems the most prominent symptom; the animal appears well in every other respect save that he does not eat. The teeth should be examined, and, if needful, corrected. We should see also if the throat is sore. In general, it will be found connected with a morbid or unhealthy condition of the digestive organs, and will yield to a few doses of the Specific for *Indigestion*, No. 10, five drops morning and night.

INDIGESTION.

In consequence of over-feeding, bad food, suddenly changing the kind of food, working the horse too soon after eating, too much food, or bad and uneven teeth, which prevent the horse from chewing his food well, the following condition presents itself:

SYMPTOMS.—The skin has the condition known as hidebound; the horse sweats easily; he is weak, and can not work so long or with so much spirit as in health; he is thin and does not fatten; his tongue is foul; mouth slimy; the dung is dry, mixed with undigested oats, or it is slimy or bad smelling; the water is variable, scanty and thick, or clear and abundant, and there is a short, fre-

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quent cough. Sometimes he eats very greedily, and at others will eat nothing placed before him, or will take one kind of food and leave another, or he likes dirty straw as his bedding better than the best oats or hay, or, in some instances, his morbid appetite leads him to lick the wall or eat plaster from it.

TREATMENT.—Correct the feeding. Give not too much, and only that most acceptable at first. Give four or five drops of the Specific for *Indigestion*, No. 10, morning and night. Should any roughness of coat remain, a few doses of the Specific for *Eruptions*, No. 9, will soon correct it.

STOMACH-STAGGERS.

The cause of this condition is excessive repletion and distention of the stomach with undigested food. It occurs also from weakness of the stomach, bad condition, old age, eating too much dry food after long fasting, violent or hard working immediately after a full meal. These causes prevent the digestion and passage of food, and as a result, congestion to the brain and staggers.

SYMPTOMS.—Are similar to those of mad staggers at the commencement, and are principally known from each other by the manner in which the disease comes on. The horse is found dull and sleepy; perhaps still eating slowly and carelessly; or he is fast asleep, the head upon the manger, or against the wall, or between his legs; the breathing is slow and labored; the pulse slower than in health; the eyes closed or nearly so; slight convulsions occur; the nose and eyes

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look yellow; he will sometimes paw on the ground, look around to his flanks, or lie down and roll, showing that he is griped and uneasy. All these symptoms become worse by degrees until the animal dies.

TREATMENT.—Give the Specific for *Indigestion*, No. 10, every two hours five drops, and continue this treatment until relief. But if the staggers increase or show more tendency to engorgement of the brain, the Specific for *Staggers*, No. 1, should be alternated with that first mentioned, and the two may be continued in this manner until relief is obtained. If the dung should be dry, scanty, or suppressed, large and frequent injections of teped water will be of great value.

COLIC.

This is one of the most common diseases of the horse. The passage of food along the bowels is effected by the alternate contraction and relaxation of the muscular coat of the intestines. Hence it is easy to perceive that flatulent or irritating food, food in too large quantities, large quantities of green food that produces much gas, masses of hard, dry dung, or sudden chill upon the warm skin, all may produce irregular contractions of the intestines, and hence produce pain and colic. Tumors, worms, and stones also produce the same result.

SYMPTOMS.—In colic the attack begins suddenly. The animal is uneasy; he shifts his position, paws or stamps the ground, kicks his belly with his hind feet, looks frequently at his flanks, groans, falls upon the ground and rolls about violently, or

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lies on his back, in which posture he remains for a short time seemingly quiet and free from pain. Soon, however, the pain comes on again, even with symptoms of greater intensity than before. He throws himself wildly about, careless of the injuries he receives during these moments of agony and tossing. He grinds his teeth, bites the manger and looks towards his flank with a wild, anxious expression. If he improves, the paroxysms become less frequent and less violent, and free intervals longer, until entire relief; or if worse, the pain becomes more and more intense, paroxysms more frequent until there is no free interval; inflammation results, the ears and legs become cold, pulse small and wiry, and the animal dies from the result of the inflammation.

Many of the symptoms of colic are similar to those of inflammation of the bowels, and as the latter is by far the most formidable disease, we will endeavor to distinguish them, so as to avoid mistakes.

The attack of colic is sudden, while that of inflammation is gradual. In colic, the pulse is rarely quickened and never early in the disease, while in inflammation it is very quick and small.

In colic, the legs and ears are of the natural temperature. In inflammation they are cold. In colic, there is a relief from rubbing the bowels and from motion. In inflammation the bowels are very tender, and motion vastly augments the pain. In colic there are intervals of rest, while in inflammation there is constant pain. In colic, the strength is scarcely affected, while in inflammation there is great and rapidly increasing weakness.

Attention to these peculiarities will enable one to distinguish between the two diseases, and to avoid error in the treatment.

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TREATMENT.—We have the Specific for *Colic*, No. 6, a remedy which rarely fails to arrest this disease. Give five drops on the tongue, and repeat the doses every half or even quarter of an hour, until relieved, omitting the medicine altogether, or giving it at longer intervals, as soon as an amendment is perceived.

If the attack has clearly been occasioned by an *overfeed*, or by bad, heavy, or indigestible food, it will be best to alternate the Specific for *Indigestion*, No. 10 with that for Colic, at the intervals directed.

So, if at the commencement or during the progress of the disease, fever, or inflammatory symptoms should exist, then alternate the *Fever Specific*, No. 1, with that for Colic, at the intervals mentioned.

Should there be a suspicion that Bots or Worms are an exciting cause, the *Worm Specific*, No. 4, may be alternated with that for colic, five drops every half-hour or hour.

N. B.—In cases of colic, the greatest danger, and the worst possible fault, is injudicious haste in giving *too many and improper things*. Thousands of horses are killed by the drugs given to cure colic, where one dies of the disease itself. Give only the Specific Remedies, and at the directed intervals, however urgent the case may appear.

TYMPANITIS, DRUM-BELLY OR WIND-COLIC

This is merely a form of colic characterized by an enormous production of flatulence. The pain is sharper, the animal more furious and violent than in ordinary colic; the belly on both sides, is more or less swelled with wind; there are rum-

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bling noises, and frequent discharge of wind. It is usually the result of eating or gorging with green, flatulent food.

TREATMENT.—Give five drops of the *Specific for Colic*, No. 6, every half-hour, or even more frequently, if the case is very urgent. It will soon be relieved.

ENTERITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, RED COLIC.

There are two varieties of this disease, one in which the external coats of the intestines are inflamed, and attended with constipation; and the other in which there is irritation of the internal mucous surface of the intestines, and attended with purging.

The most frequent CAUSE, is sudden cold upon a warm perspiring skin, or even cold drink, when very hot; overfed horses, subject to long and severe exercise, are most liable to it; stones and hard dung in the bowels; and especially colic badly treated, and drugged with all sorts of medicines, often terminates in Inflammation of the Bowels.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease begins, in most cases, with dullness, heavy eyes; staring coat; restlessness and moving about from one place to another; the pulse and breathing are both quickened; no appetite. Some cases begin with colic, others with shivering. The animal paws, kicks and rolls about in the most violent manner at first; often strains and tries to pass water, but either none or only a few drops come away; the pain is most intense, and does not cease for an instant,

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and is increased by pressure and moving about; the belly is hot, tucked up and hard, unless there is wind in the bowels, when it will be more or less swelled; the bowels are very costive, though small, hard, dry masses may be passed, except in cases where the internal surface or mucous membrane, is the seat of disease, in which case small purging or bloody stools are frequently passed; the legs and ears are intensely cold; the pulse small and hard; and sweat in the latter stages breaks out all over. Still further on, the pulse becomes smaller and weaker, until it can scarcely be felt; the breathing is quick, irregular, and attended with sighs; the skin is covered with a cold, clammy sweat; the eyes seem to have lost their power of seeing, he becomes very weak, and trembles all over; convulsions come on and death soon follows.

Consider carefully the distinctions between Colic and Inflammation, as given under the article on Colic.

TREATMENT.—As early as possible, give the Specific for *Inflammation*, No. 1, five drops, and repeat the dose every half hour. After the animal is somewhat relieved, continue the medicine at longer intervals. If not better in two hours, the Specific for *Colic*, No. 6, may be alternated with that for Inflammation, at the intervals mentioned. This will be especially indicated if there should be frequent small purging stools, blood-stained or otherwise. After the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, a dose or two of the Specific No. 10 for *Indigestion*, will complete the cure.

N. B.—As constipation exists in inflammation of the bowels, many persons suppose it to be the cause of the disease, and resort to the most des-

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perate means to remove it. This is all wrong. Remove the inflammation, and the bowels will then move of themselves, while the balls and cathartics administered during the inflammation, will only increase the difficulty, and even prevent the possibility of a cure.

PERITONITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITENEUM.

The delicate membrane lining the abdominal cavity, and covering the parts within it, is termed the periteneum, and is occasionally the subject of inflammation.

It not unfrequently follows the gelding of the horse, especially if he is too soon afterwards turned out to grass, or during cold or wet weather. Exposure to cold, standing in drafts, or drinking cold water, may produce it; and it follows a stab in the belly, or a rupture of some of the viscera, and the flow of the contents into the abdomen.

SYMPTOMS.—A few days after cutting the colt, the yard and sheath will be found swelled and painful; little or no matter flows from the cut; the animal is restless and uneasy; the belly is painful when pressed against, and swelled with watery fluid; the legs are cold; the bowels bound; skin is rough and dry; no food is eaten; if loose, he rests his hind quarters on the side of the stall; the swelling in the legs, breast and sheath increases; the breathing becomes quick and painful; the pulse hard, quick, and by degrees, small and weak. These gradually become worse until the animal dies.

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There is a slow form of this disease, as follows: poor appetite; low spirits; uneasiness; occasional pawing the ground; looking at the belly and groaning; belly painful when pressed upon, and tucked up, quick breathing, small, weak pulse, bound bowels, awkward way of walking with the hind-legs, mouth dry and bad smelling, body thin, coat staring and unthrifty, urine scanty, weakness. As the disease advances, the abdomen fills with a water fluid, and the disease terminates as dropsy.

TREATMENT.—From the commencement, the Specific for *Inflammation*, No. 1, is the most important remedy, and may be given, five drops every half hour or hour, during the more urgent symptoms, and then at longer intervals for the acute form.

If there should be purging, alternate the Specific for *Dysentery*, No. 6, with that for *Inflammation*, No. 1, at intervals of an hour, and then less frequently as the disease improves.

In the slow form of the disease, the alternate use of the Specific for *Indigestion*, No. 10, and that for *Colic, No.* 6, three or four times per day, will be found most effectual in preventing a termination in dropsy, and in restoring the animal.

DIARRHEA, PURGING, SCOURING, LOOSENESS.

Green food; new hay; worms; excess of bile; cold air or water; quick work, after much eating or drinking, may produce diarrhea. So does aloes, or other purges, which may even kill a horse.

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SYMPTOMS.—Frequent and abundant discharges of slime, and dung mixed with slime; pain in the bowels, causing the horse to paw and stamp, look at his sides, and roll about violently; his face is anxious, cold sweat breaks out; his legs and ears are cold; the pulse becomes small and weak; the breathing becomes quickened; body wastes rapidly and alarmingly, and no food is taken. Death, at times, occurs from sheer exhaustion.

TREATMENT.—Give the Specific for *Diarrhea*, No. 6, five drops, three or four times per day. It will generally promptly relieve. In some cases, a dose of the Specific for *Indigestion*, No. 10, will be of value.

DYSENTERY AND FLUX.

Dysentery is most liable to occur in horses in good condition, and is caused by a change of food, and overwork, or sudden exposure to cold and wet.

SYMPTOMS.—There are frequent passages of slimy, bad smelling, fatty matter, like "molten grease," which is more or less mixed or stained with blood. This is passed off with much straining and effort, and with frequent unsuccessful straining or attempts to effect a passage. The mouth is hot and dry, the legs cold, and breathing quick, no food is taken, the pulse is small and weak, there is great thirst, and the horse becomes thin and weak. Not unfrequently, in straining, the gut is thrust out of the fundament.

TREATMENT.—Should there be considerable heat and fever, it will be as well, or better, to give a few doses of the Specific for *Fever*, No. 1, at intervals of an hour or two.

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Then give the Specific for *Dysentery*, No. 6, a dose of five drops, every two hours, until relieved. The persevering use of the remedy will cure all cases.

JAUNDICE, YELLOWS, DISEASED LIVER.

Young horses rarely have diseased livers, but at the age of eight or nine years, the disease is more common, and in some cases quite suddenly, the covering of the liver gives way, and symptoms of fatal peritonitis appear.

SYMPTOMS—Jaundice or Yellows, is more frequent, and is marked thus. The animal is dull, sleepy, and unwilling to move; he eats little or nothing; the coat stares; the urine is scanty; the dung dark colored and in lumps. The nose, tongue, eyes and mouth become yellow, from the abundance of the bile in the blood. The dung becomes mixed with bile, and covered with slime; the urine is very thick, dark colored, and full of bile. The right side is painful when pressed against, and the horse looks towards it; he may be lame in the right fore-leg, or paw the ground with it. These symptoms may increase, and cough, quick breathing, and full, quick pulse, be added, which afterwards becomes quite weak and slow, and the legs very cold. He then becomes more and more dull, stupid and sleepy, staggers, falls to the ground and dies.

TREATMENT.—Rarely will anything more be required than the Specific for *Jaundice*, No. 10, of which a dose of five drops may be given, three times per day.

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Should there be heat, fever, or inflammatory symptoms, a few doses of the *Fever* Specific, No. 1, will be proper, not merely for the heat and fever, but for the obstruction of the liver as well. In severe cases, these two remedies may be alternated with the most brilliant success. Give five drops every four hours, alternately.

COSTIVENESS, BOUND BOWELS.

This is usually a mere symptom of some other disease, upon the removal of which the costiveness disappears. But, sometimes, in consequence of dry food, deficient action of the liver, want of exercises, or paralytic condition of the digestive organs, it may require attention.

TREATMENT.—The animal should have regular exercise, green food, or bran-mashes night and morning, with but little oats, heating or dry food. Give night and morning, five drops of the Specific for *Indigestion*, No. 10, and the condition will soon be corrected.

BOTS AND WORMS.

Bots, in the horse, like worms in the human system, have usually a great many sins to answer for, which are really chargeable elsewhere. It is a principle in the economy of nature, that one animal should feed upon or live within another, and hence every animal, and almost every organ also, has its peculiar parasite of inhabitant. Such par-

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asites are rarely injurious. In an unhealthy condition of the system, they may unduly accumulate, and occasion some inconvenience, but they never feed upon the surface to which they are attached, but only upon the contents of the organs in which they exist.

The history of the bot, the most formidable of horse parasites, is as follows: Towards the close of autumn, the female gad-fly, (*oetrus equi.*) fixes its eggs upon the hair of the horse's legs, by means of a sticky substance, exuded with the egg. By means of the horses tongue and lips, these eggs are carried to the mouth, and so on down to the stomach, where the eggs farther develope in the form of grubs, are attached, by means of their hooks, to the sides of the organ, while their heads remain floating in its fluids, upon which it feeds. Having arrived at maturity, they are separated, pass along the intestines, and are expelled with the dung, after which they again burst the shell, and rise in the summer in the form of the gad-fly.

SYMPTOMS.—Some horses are supposed to suffer much from bots, while others, in the most perfect health, have an abundance of them. Often there are no symptoms to indicate their presence, but generally, when in great numbers, the horse loses flesh and strength, until he becomes a skeleton, and can scarcely move about; he has turns of griping pains in the belly; eats and drinks greedily; the oats pass off undigested, and the dung has a bad smell. The only sure criterion of the existence of bots or worms is their presence, hanging about the anus, or mixed with the dung of the animal.

There are also the *long round worm*, similar to the common earth-worm, and the *small pin-worm*,

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half an inch or more in length, which often cause itching and uneasiness at the anus.

TREATMENT.—To eradicate worms or bots from the system, give five drops of the *Worm Specific*, No. 4, each night and morning, with regular and healthy feed, and the worm symptoms will soon disappear.

For colic or belly-ache, when supposed to be from bots, give three or five drops of the *Specific* for Bots, No. 4, alternately with that for *Fever*, No. 1, every half-hour or hour, according to the urgency of the case. A few doses will usually relieve.

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DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

NEPHRITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are not unfrequently the subject of inflammation in the horse. It may be induced by powerful or repeated diuretics, such as saltpeter, which is a most dangerous medicine; or from hard and long riding by a heavy rider, or heavy weights; or by leaping or being suddenly pulled up on his haunches, the inflammation being propagated from the lumbar muscles to the kidneys; or by exposure to cold and wet, by rain dripping upon his loins during exercise, and especially if these organs have been previously weakened.

SYMPTOMS.—The early symptoms are those of fever, the pulse full, hard and quickened, and afterwards becomes small and weak; the horse looks around anxiously at his flanks; stands with his hind legs wide apart; is unwilling to lie down; straddles as he walks; expresses pain in turning; the back is somewhat arched; he shrinks when the loins are pressed upon, and there is some degree of heat felt there. The urine is voided in small quantities; frequently is high colored, and sometimes bloody; and there is frequent and often violent effort and straining, but the discharge is very small, sometimes suppressed.

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TREATMENT.—Give five drops of the Specific for *Inflamed Kidneys*, No. 8, and repeat every two hours.

Should there be a very high fever, great heat, etc, the Specific for *Inflammation*, No. 1, may be alternated with it, but in general, the first named Specific will be quite sufficient, and should be continued at prolonged intervals to entire recovery.

CISTITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

This disease is usually the result of giving diuretics, saltpeter, cantharides or similar irritating medicines. It may also be the effect of a cold and exposure, or of a stone in the bladder, and the disease may occupy the neck of the bladder, or the organ itself. The symptoms are similar to those of inflammation of the kidneys; the horse makes frequent and painful attempts to stale, but passing only a few droys of water at a time. The bladder cannot retain any urine from its excessive irritability, so that the attempt to void it, is constantly going on. The urine may be clear, or mixed with mucous, or stained with blood.

The Treatment is the same as for inflammation ot the kidneys, the Specific for that disease being given every two hours, or less frequently, according to the urgency of the case. In some cases, the Specific for Inflammation may be given, but in general, the remedy first mentioned will be found every way efficient and available.

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HEMATURIA, OR BLOODY URINE.

This is usually a mere symptom of some other disease. Blows, or a violent strain of the loins; some kinds of irritating plants; stones in the kidneys or bladder; ulceration of the bladder; Spanish flies given internally, or administered as a blister—may either of them produce bloody urine as a symptom.

The symptoms are: discharge of urine mixed more or less with blood, or containing clots. When the blood is caused by some disease of the kidney, there is usually pain in walking, straddling of the hind legs and an awkward way of walking. If the blood comes from the kidneys, it will be intimately mixed with the urine, but if from the bladder, it will pass off with the last of the urine rather than the first.

TREATMENT.—Five drops of the Specific for *Urinary Diseases*, No. 8, given every morning and night, will generally promptly relieve. If dependent upon organic disease, more time may be required, but the remedy is the same.

RETENTION OF URINE.

From holding the urine too long; cramp or spasm of the neck of the bladder; stone in the bladder, or other disease which prevents the bladder contracting upon its contents, there may be retention, and the animal unable to void his urine.

The symptoms are similar to those in colic, but characterised, however, by the horse putting himself in the attitude of staling, and straining with

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great force, as in the act of passing water, without any, or very little being discharged. This symptom may be present in the case of gripes, the bladder acting in sympathy with the cramped intestine. All doubt may be removed by inserting the hand into the rectum, when the bladder, if full, will be found large, tense and full of water.

TREATMENT.—A few doses of the Specific for *Suppressed Urination*, No. 8, given at intervals of two or three hours, will not fail to relax the spasm. and afford entire relief.

When it is the result of a stone in the bladder the movements of the horse may for a time dislodge it, but an entire cure will only be effected by an operation, for which a veterinary surgeon must be consulted.

SCANTY URINE.

This is a mere symptom of some other disease, fever, inflammation or other morbid condition, or may occur naturally, if there is diarrhea, loose bowels, or purging, and always occurs in warm weather, when a horse is severely worked, from the large quantity of fluid exhaled from the skin and lungs.

A few doses of the Specific for *Scanty Urination*, No. 8, will soon correct the condition, so far as the health of the animal requires. The Specific for *Indigestion*, No. 10, is likewise efficient.

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DIURESIS, TOO PROFUSE STALING.

In consequence of bad food, such as kiln-dried, oats, mow-burnt hay, or of such medicines as nitre or other diuretics, a horse may have an excessive flow of urine.

The symptoms are then as follows: the horse does not eat much, sweats easily, is soon tired, the bowels are costive, skin dry, and coat rough, tongue white, and there is a great thirst. The water is quite clear and milky, passed often, and in large quantities. As the disease advances, the horse eats nothing, he gets thinner and weaker every day, the dung is hard, lumpy, and covered with slime, the hair stands on end, and the flow of urine becomes enormous. If not cured, death soon ensues.

TREATMENT.—The food must be changed, and none but the best given. Change of food is always of service under such circumstances.

Give five drops of the *Specific* No. 10, for *Indigestion*, five times per day. This will usually be efficient; if it fails, you may try Phosphoric Acid, third attenuation, the same dose, three times per day.

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DISEASES OF THE FEET AND LEGS.

FOUNDER LAMINITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE FEET.

This is one of the most frequent diseases of the horse, and one in which the resources of the Homœopathic art are very efficient. The sensible lamina or fleshy plates on the front and sides of the coffin-bone, are, like all other vascular structures, very liable to inflammation, particularly from violence or long-continued action of the part. Hence, standing long in one position, as in voyages; battering or bruising the feet, in severe or long journeys; sudden changes from heat to cold, or from cold to heat, acting directly on the feet; standing in snow or cold water after a journey; are among the more common causes of this diseases. It sometimes occurs as a mere transition of disease from some other part, and very frequently from *excess of food*, or *indigestible food*, or *food when heated*.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease generally begins with a shivering, shaking chill; the flanks heave; the breathing becomes quick and labored; the pulse full and frequent; the horse shifts his feet from one place to another, lies down and rises frequently, but does not paw the ground nor kick his belly; he will sometimes place his lips on the fevered feet, as if to tell where his pain is; he

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places his hind legs under him, as if to take the weight of his body from the fore-feet; he moans or groans from the severity of the pain, and at last lies down, unable to stand upon the inflamed feet. The feet are intensely hot and painful. If one foot is taken up, he can scarcely stand upon the other, and may tumble down. He does not like to get up from the ground, and is moved with difficulty from one place to another. If the disease is not arrested, matter may form inside the hoof, which is then thrown off.

The disease may exist in a more chronic form, coming on by degrees, and eventually resulting in the ruin of the horse.

It is more common to see it in a milder form then the first mentioned, presenting the following symptoms: the horse is feverish, out of spirits, refuses to eat, can not raise his limbs without evincing pain, trails his feet along with difficulty, can not readily be made to go forward, or backward scarcely at all. In the stable, horses bring the four feet together, and there is no little difficulty in making them relinquish this attitude.

TREATMENT.—In the more severe cases, the shoes should be removed from the feet, and the hoof pared down, until the horn yields to the pressure of the thumb. Give the horse rest, and allow him to lie; wrap the hoofs in cloths soaked in water, and renew them from time to time. If the disease is from the feet having been battered, bathing them with *Our Liniment* will be of great value. In some cases a cold poultice, made of mashed turnips or carrots, is of excellent service.

The remedy for all forms of this disease, is the Specific for *Founder*, No. 2, of which a dose of five drops may be given every three or four hours, in acute cases, with the best possible ef-

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fect. Should there be quite high fever, the horse down, or scarcely able to move, the Specific for *Fever*, No. 1, may be alternated with that for *Founder*, No. 2, as often as every two hours, and after the force of the disease has abated, the Specific No. 2 may be continued alone at increasing intervals, until entire restoration.

When the disease is clearly traceable to *overfeeding*, the Specific for *Founder*, No. 2, and that for *Indigestion*, No. 10, may be alternated from the first, every three or four hours.

In case of chronic Founder, the Specific for *Founder*, No. 2, should be given, a dose of five drops each morning and night, and the treatment continued for some time. An occasional dose of the Specific for *Indigestion*, No. 10, will be useful as a constitutional intercurrent remedy.

NAVICULAR JOINT DISEASE.

This disease is far more frequent than is usually supposed, and many horses are ruined by it, the lameness being generally referred to the shoulder or some other part not at all in fault.

Behind and beneath the lower pastern-bone in the heel of the horse, and behind and above the heel of the coffin-bone, is a small bone called the navicular, or shuttle-bone. It is so placed as to strengthen the union between the lower pastern and coffin-bone, and to enable the flexor tendon, which passes over it, to be inserted into the bottom of the coffin-bone, to act with more advantage. It thus forms a kind of joint with that ten-

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don. There is a great deal of weight thrown on this bone and from this navicular bone on the tendon, and there is considerable motion or play between them in the bending and extension of the pasterns.

It is easy to conceive, that from sudden concussion or from rapid and over-strained motion, and at a time when, from rest and relaxation, the parts have not adapted themselves to the violent motion required, there may be excessive play between the bone and tendon, and the delicate membrane which covers the bone or the cartilage of the bone, may become bruised and inflamed and destroyed; and that all the painful effects of an inflamed and open joint may result, and the horse be incurably lame. Numerous desections have shown that this joint thus formed by the tendon and bone, has been the frequent and almost invariable seat of these obscure lamenessess. The membrane covering the cartilage becomes inflamed and ulcerated; the cartilage itself is ulcerated and eaten away, the bone has become carious, and bony adhesions have taken place between the navicular and pastern and coffin-bones, and this part of the foot has become completely disorganized and useless.

SYMPTOMS.—The degree of lameness is various; the horse may show lameness the first hundred steps, or the first mile or two, and then less or scarcely at all; he is inclined to "point" or keep the affected foot in advance of the other when standing; he may show lameness on stone or pavement and not on turf or ground; if both feet are badly affected, the horse favors his heels, has short action, and wears away the toes of his shoes, leaving the heels undiminished in thickness; the hind-feet may be kept well under him to diminish

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the pressure upon the fore-feet; in the stable, he is mostly lying down; heat of the foot and heel, especially the heel.

TREATMENT.—In the earlier stages when there exists only irritation and inflammation, and no changes of structure or disorganization have yet occurred, the Specific for *Spavin*, No. 2, together with cold fomentations kept to the foot, will be found sufficient. Give a dose of five drops three or four times per day.

In the more extreme or advanced cases, the sole should be pared down and the quarters rasped, and shoe worn without nails on the inner quarter, to unbind as far as possible, the imprisoned bone, and the foot kept in a bran poultice until the heat is allayed, then substitute this for the cold fomentation, keeping up the use of the Specific medicine, No. 2, as above indicated. These will be successful in all common cases.

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Stable Ventilation.

In securing constant and imperceptible atmospheric currents, so that the air in a stable never can become too highly charged with impurities, the simplest system must be regarded as the best.

The usual source for the egress and ingress of air should be so disposed as to preclude the possibility of being closed by wisps of hay and straw. cloths, or boards, which are so often placed in winter against every perceptible opening into a stable.

Wide unprotected ventilating openings are objectionable, except so high above a horse as to prevent direct draughts; and even then they are often objectionable, if so free as to interfere with regulating the temperature of a stable. The theory of admitting air by holes near the floor, and permitting an escape near the ceiling, is plausible, but in practice we find such air holes always to favor draughts, and especially against the tender skin of the horse's heels.

Ventilating shafts, and a variety of systems to produce air-currents through tubes in the ceiling, fail, as a rule, in securing the desired object. We have insisted on this point for a long time, and have recently been supported in our views by a report on the ventilation of cavalry stables. The commissioners state—"When the shafts are properly made, the action of the law of difference of temperature, occasions a more or less constant

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movement upwards, to compensate which, fresh air enters the stable, and so the amount of stagnant air is diminished. We have examined a number of stables in which these shafts have been introduced. The state of the air we found to be better in some than in others, and much better, no doubt, in all than it would have been in the absence of the shafts; but the results generally show that it is a mistake to construct stables on a plan which renders such shafts necessary. There is, no doubt, an additional movement of the air effected by them, but it is questionable whether any particular size of shaft would ventilate such stables sufficiently."

The recommendations we have to make are:

First. That every stable should be constructed to afford about 1500 cubic feet of space for each horse.

Second. That in stables with lofts and apartments above them there should be, at a distance of six inches from the roof, sufficient openings, protected by wire gauze or perforated zinc, to insure free communication between the internal and external air.

Third. In the absence of special openings, the windows may be made available for ventilating purposes by substituting wire gauze or perforated zinc for glass, and precluding the possibility of the apertures being blocked up.

Fourth. In stables without appartments or lofts above, the plan suggested by the commission appointed to report on ventilation of cavalry stables, may be adopted, viz., ventilating by a louvre, 16 inches wide, carried from end to end of the roof, affording about 4 square feet of ventilating outlet for each horse.

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Fifth. Swing windows may be provided, 3 feet 3 inches high, by 2 feet 6 inches wide, but they are not to be depended upon for regular ventilating purposes.

Sixth. There are two important suggestions made in the report above quoted, which refers to the ready removal of excreta contaminating the atmosphere. The first is, that impervious paving be used; and the second, that all drainage within the stable, be carried away, in shallow impervious open drains, by a rapid slope, to the outside of the stable. Covered drains and cess-pits within stables, or near the stable walls, to be discontinued.

STABLE TEMPERATURE.

The question of temperature should never be confounded with ventilation. Fresh air is essential to animal heat. Horses confined in a hot stable, without sufficient air to breath, have staring coats, and suffer cold. Adequate warmth is essential to health; to secure it we must have an absence of cold draughts of air, and stables should be of moderate size, so that the heat within them may be regulated. Remove a horse from the fields, where he can move about to keep up an active circulation and a proper bodily temperature, and it is essential to regulate the heat of the stable in which he is placed. At all events, if it is found difficult to regulate the warmth of the stable, horses must be protected by adequate clothing.

The proper temperature for a stable, is about 50° Fahr.

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MILK FEVER, OR

Dropping after Calving.

The above disease is of frequent occurrence, and generally attacks the best and fattest cows. It is attended with great fatality, which induces many farmers to slaughter the animal affected as soon as the disease appears, rather than run the risk of losing money by a depreciation of her value. The old method of treatment, viz., bleeding and giving large doses of purging medicines, is of very little use, and oftener fails than cures. Almost every farmer can tell of cows that have dropped after calving, but he will remember only a few that have risen after such treatment. Veterinary surgeons who practice this useless method of treatment can also speak of the unmanageable nature of the complaint. Thus, Mr. Cartwright, of Whitchurch, Shropshire, says, in the 3rd volume of the *Veterinarian*, page 451, "Although I have seen at least a hundred cases, chiefly in this town, during the last twenty-five years, yet I am almost ashamed to confess that I cannot recall to recollection that I have ever cured a single case; nor have I ever heard of a case being cured by any of the quacks in the neighborhood."

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Mr. Wardle, of East Sheen, says, in the abstract of the Proceedings of the Veterinary Medical Association for 1841, page 155, "Unfortunately the majority of cases that have come under my notice have proved fatal."

Mr. Mayer, jr., of Newcastle-under-Lyne, says, at page 160 of the same volume, "It is very fatal, and in some districts, considered so incurable that the animal when taken is generally destroyed."

Mr. Simonds, professor at the London Veterinary College, says, in the same volume, page 160, "It seemed to be the very acme of all the ills with which the lower animals were affected, bidding defiance to all varieties of treatment adopted, and terminating almost always in death."

From the above testimony, then, the extreme fatality of the disease, when treated in accordance with the old system, is admitted without any hesitation. The two parties best qualified to know, viz., veterinary surgeons of the old school who use the remedies, and farmers who lose their cows, can bear witness to the inefficiency of the ordinary treatment.

Causes.—There are certain circumstances which exercise a peculiar influence upon the body, and make the cow more liable to take this disease than she would otherwise be. These are called the *predisposing causes.* Thus fat stall-fed cows, which give a large supply of milk, are apter to take milk-fever than poor cows; cows are more liable to drop after calving at the fourth, fifth and six periods, the latter being the time when the disease is the most severe and dangerous; one attack leaves a liability to have another; the complaint is most common in the summer and the fall, when the weather is variable, etc.,

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The exciting causes, or those to which the complaint is more immediately traceable, are the following: Exposure to cold or wet; driving the cow a long journey; giving too much or too rich food after calving, etc.,

Symptoms.—Milk fever begins shortly after calving, and in the majority of cases, within twenty-four hours; if three or four days pass over, the cow may be considered safe from an attack. The following are the symptoms: The cow refuses her food, or eats only very little of it; she is depressed, hangs her head, and looks dull; the horns are hot; the nose, instead of being damp with the healthy dew, is hot and dry; the urine is scanty; the bowels are confined, or, if moved, the dung is hard and lumpy; the pulse is quicker and fuller than in health; the breathing is quickened, and attended with heaving at the flanks. To these warning indications there succeed, with more or less rapidity, those unmistakeable symptoms which are perhaps the first to awaken the owner's attention. The milk is reduced in quantity or entirely stopped; the eyes glisten, and look bright and staring; the white of the eye is covered with numerous red streaks, or it is of a leaden color; the eyeballs are thrust forward from their sockets, giving the cow a wild and somewhat anxious expression; the hind legs seem weak, and are separated a little from each other; she appears to stand uneasily upon them, first rests upon one for a short time and then changes to the other; this paddling and shifting about from one leg to its fellow continues until the difficulty of standing increases, and the animal supports herself against the wall or stall; she does not chew the cud; all discharge from the bearing is stopped; the calf is neglected; the pulse is now slower than before,

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and the breathing more difficult; the udder is hard and swelled, and little or no milk can be withdrawn from it. Gradually becoming worse, the weakness in the hind legs increases to so great an extent that they can no longer support her; she staggers and sways about, falling, at length, heavily upon the ground; she tries to rise again, and may or may not succeed; in either case, she soon loses all power of getting up, and remains upon the ground in a helpless state. In this stage of the complaint the symptoms vary in different cases. In some cases they are—the cow tosses her head about from one place to another, writhes her body, lashes her tail, struggles, stretches out her hind legs, moans, bellows, and appears, from the expression of her face and general behavior, to suffer great pain. At the same time the breathing is difficult and labored; the skin covered with clammy sweat; the paunch enormously swollen, owing to the stomach having entirely or partially, lost the power of dissolving the food, which now undergoes the ordinary chemical changes, attended with the giving off of gas.

Unless the swelling, which arises from the presence of this gas, subside, the breathing becomes more and more difficult and labored, so that the animal can scarcely take her breath; the pulse becomes oppressed, and can scarcely be counted at the jaw; the legs become very cold; more severe pain is felt; wind, having a bad smell, rises up from the stomach, and death ensues.

In other cases, again, these symptoms are altogether absent, or exist only in a slight degree; the more prominent ones being these—the cow lies stretched out full length upon her side, or her head is brought to the opposite side, with the

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nose towards the udder, and the chin resting upon the ground; or the head is twisted directly backward with the nose held out, and the horns turned upon the shoulder in a most awkward manner. The eyes look dim and glassy; upon placing a light near them, the cow takes no notice of it, and does not move or shut the eyelids, for the power of seeing is lost; the pupil is widened, in some cases almost round, and does not become narrower when light is held before the eye, as it does in the healthy state; the ears hang down; the mouth is partly open; and when the head is raised, the lower jaw drops down; the cow has not the power of keeping the head up when you raise it from the ground; the ability to swallow is nearly or quite gone; she has lost the sense of feeling; the breathing is still difficult and attended with rattling in the throat; the pulse is weak, slow, sometimes stops beating for a moment or two and then goes on again, and in some cases, can scarcely be felt at all; the horns, legs and surface of the body generally, are cold and chilly; the swelling of the belly increases; the udder is much swelled, hard, and sometimes red on the outside; in some cases neither dung nor urine is discharged. All these symptoms become worse and worse; and if it resist all treatment, death ensues, generally within two days after the attack, and in some cases within a few hours.

TREATMENT.—The symptoms of this disease appear so suddenly, and run so quick a course, that the cow, about the calving time, should be narrowly watched, *both night and day*, in order that no time may be lost in opposing the complaint at its onset by the proper remedies. The delay of even a few hours may settle the question of the cow's recovery; the disease is then fully

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developed and death may ensue before the medicines have had a chance of acting. But even in the advanced stages, the disease may be subdued. The author has had many cases of recovery, where the butcher was in attendance several hours to slaughter the animal, when at the point of death. Still the cow is much more likely to rally, if the disease be combated as soon as it begins. It therefore behooves every farmer to be prepared, and at once to give the medicines when the complaint declares itself. The remedy is Specific No. 1, to be given every half hour, until four doses are given, then once in two hours.

Attention to the following directions will enable every cow-owner to decide which of those medicines is the most suitable to give in any case of this disease. He must first find out the symptoms or sufferings of the cow, that is to say, he is to inquire as to the pulse, breathing, milk' chewing of the cud, and general condition of the animal.

In the first place, then, supposing the following symptoms to be present: Refusal of food; dullness and depression; hot horns; dry, hot nose; scanty urine; confined bowels; quick, full pulse; hurried, heaving breathing; wild, staring eye; stoppage of the milk; wild and anxious expression of countenance; paddling and shifting of the hind legs; eyeballs thrust out; tossing about of the head; struggling and uneasiness of the whole body. For these indications of the disease the best and most successful remedies are Specifics No. 1 and No. 10. The author believes that if they were given as soon as the disease becomes manifest, almost every cow would recover.

DIRECTIONS.—Give them in ten-drop doses, not both together, but in turns, thus: ten drops of

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No. 1 in a wine-glassful of water to begin with; then, in one, two, or three hours after, give ten drops of No. 10 in a wine-glassful of water; then, after from one to three hours, give No. 1 again as before; then, after the same length of time, another dose of No. 10, and so on as long as necessary.

In the second place, if the disease advances and the symptoms are these: enormous swelling of the paunch; frequent, difficult and labored breathing; gurgling and rattling in the throat; slow, weak, oppressed pulse; cold clammy skin; extreme coldness of the legs; lashing of the tail, tossing about of the head and writhing of the body, showing that severe pain is felt. Then give Specific No. 6.

DIRECTIONS.—Give ten drops in a wine-glass full of water, every fifteen or twenty minutes, until the swelling goes down.

In the third place, if the symptoms just given remain, and the last medicine has had the effect of lessening the swelling; if, further, the cow is in the sleepy stage, and presenting the following condition: insensibility to pain; loss of power of seeing, of swallowing, etc.; glassy state of eyes; open mouth; inability to hold up the head when it is raised; general coldness of the body, etc., then give Specific No. 3.

DIRECTIONS. — Give ten drops every fifteen, twenty, thirty, or sixty minutes, according to the violence of the symptoms, until improvement sets in; then lengthen the time between the doses to two, three, or four hours.

In the fourth place, if the cow has recovered from all the more urgent symptoms; if all traces of fever and of the sleepy stage have yielded to the foregoing remedies, but the animal still lies

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on the ground, and is unable to rise up, except perhaps upon her fore legs. Then give Specific No. 10.

DIRECTIONS.—Give ten drops in a wine-glass ful of water, every four hours, until the cow is well.

In the fifth place, if in the first stage, the eyes are not bright, staring, and thrust from their sockets; if the udder is soft and flabby; in short, if the list of symptoms show that the head is not much affected as yet, give Specific No. 7.

DIRECTIONS.—Give ten drops in a wine-glass ful of water, every one, two, or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

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AN ESSAY,

On the Condition of a Stallion.

The word *condition* is used by horsemen in a different sense from that in which it is understood as applied to cattle by the mass of farmers. By *condition*, the farmer often means a high state of fatness; the horseman, on the contrary, makes use of the word to indicate the greatest health and strength produced by *reducing* all the superfluous fat, bringing the mere flesh into clean, hard and powerful muscle, and invigorating the lungs and other internal organs, so that they may promptly discharge their respective functions, and suffer no damage from uncommon stress—the whole in order to the animal's performing labors and sustaining a continuance of action, to which he would not be adequate without such special preparation.

By the *Condition of a Stallion* is meant the state of the system in which the male horse should be kept, in order to derive from him the greatest excellence in the progeny.

Too many persons are content to breed their mares to a horse whose figure suits them, without regard to his *condition* The mention of one prominent instance alone will be sufficient to show that good condition is essential to the production of a valuable progeny. A remarkable

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case occurred in England some years since, in so high a quarter as to attract public attention, and consequently the fact of the account's obtaining currency, without contradiction, is a fair evidence of its correctness. The Prince of Wales, who afterwards became George the Fourth, owned, and was in the habit of riding as a hunter, an entire horse of unequalled excellence. In consequence of his horse's superior qualities, His Royal Highness caused a few of his own mares to be bred to him in the spring, after he had been kept in the highest condition as a hunter throughout the winter, and the produce, on growing up, proved every way worthy of their sire. When his Royal Highness, as Prince Regent, became seriously engaged in the cares of Government, and therefore relinquished the pleasures of the chase, being desirous to perpetuate the fine qualities of this stock, he ordered the horse to be kept at Windsor for public covering, provided the mares should be of the first quality; and in order to insure a sufficient number of these, directed the head groom to keep him exclusively for such, and to make no charge, with the exception of the customary groom's-fee of half a guinea each. The groom, anxious to pocket as many half guineas as possible, published His Royal Highness' liberality, and vaunted the qualities of the horse, in order to persuade all he could to avail themselves of the benefit. The result was, that the horse being kept without his accustomed exercise, and in a state of repletion, and serving upwards of a hundred mares yearly that the stock, although tolerably promising in their early age, shot up into lank, weakly, awkward, leggy, good-for-nothing creatures, to the entire ruin of the horse's character as a sire—until some gentlemen, aware of the cause, took pains to

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explain it, proving the correctness of their statements by reference to the first of the horse's get, produced under a proper system of breeding, and which were then in their prime, and among the best horses in England.

Almost every observing farmer in this country has remarked that whenever, within his knowledge, an ordinary work-horse has, by chance covered a tolerably good mare, the foal thus produced has, at maturity, almost invariably become a better animal than it was expected to be, and in many cases proved quite superior to the get of the high-priced and highly pampered stallions of the neighborhood. What was the cause of this? Condition. The work-horse, by constant and severe exercise, was brought into health and strength, and his stock pertook of the state of his system at the time of copulation. Why is it that many experienced farmers, after having tried the best stallion within their knowledge, frequently resort to the keeping of one of their own colts or farm-horses entire, for the service of their mares, and actually obtain as large and as good and saleable stock from such a one, as that from the public stallions of far superior size, form, blood, and all other qualities, except this indispensable *condition?*

It may be stated that, generally, whenever the get of a stallion has proved, at maturity to be of remarkable excellence comparatively with the sire, such horse has been, at and previously to the time of getting such valuable stock, kept without pampering, without excessive sexual service, and with a good share of exercise or labor.

To show the effect of a peculiar state of the system in the parents at the time of the copulation, instances may be cited from various

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sources. We will content ourselves with two—and first take a lamentable case in the human species as given in the valuable work on the "Constitution of Man," by George Combe:

"In the summer of 1827, the practitioner alluded to, was called upon to visit professionally a young woman in the immediate neighborhood, who was safely delivered of a male child. As the parties appeared to be respectable, he made some inquiries regarding the absence of the child's father, when the old women told him that her daughter was still unmarried; that the child's father belonged to a regiment in Ireland; that last autumn he had obtained leave of absence to visit his friends in this part of the country, and that, on the eve of his departure to join his regiment, an entertainment was given, at which her daughter attended. During the whole evening she and the soldier had danced and sung together; when heated by the toddy and the dance, they left the cottage, and after the lapse of an hour, were found together in the glen, in a state of utter insensibility, from the effects of their former festivity; and the consequence of this interview was the birth of an idiot. He is now nearly six years of age, and his mother does not believe that he is able to recognize either herself or any other individual. He is quite incapable of making signs whereby his wants can be made known, with this exception, that when hungry he gives a wild shriek. This is a case upon which it would be painful to dwell, and I shall only remark that the parents are both intelligent, and that the fatal result cannot otherwise be accounted for than by the almost total prostration or eclipse of the intellect of both parties from intoxication."

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For another instance of a peculiar constitution derived from a parent at the time of copulation, and owing to a temporary excitement of the animal, a respectable farmer, related to the writer of this essay that he witnessed the effect of pain and nervous agitation on a stallion, just before the moment of covering, in the production of a wild, timid, violent and worthless colt. The sire was in repute as one of the best horses ever kept in the district; and his stock afterward justified the opinion. The groom became angry and beat him in his stall in a cruel manner, and then led him out and allowed him to cover the mare, which was one of a perfectly quiet and orderly temper. The consequence was the production of an animal totally valueless, as above mentioned.

That the doctrine here held is no "new thing under the sun," is evident from many venerated authors. Plutarch says, "The advice which I am now about to give, is indeed no other than what hath been given by those who have undertaken this argument before me. You will ask me what is that? 'Tis this, that no man keep company with his wife for issue sake, but when he is sober—as not having before either drunk any wine, or, at least, not to such a quantity as to distemper him; for they usually prove wine-bibbers and drunkards, whose parents begot them when they were drunk; wherefore Diogenes said to a stripling somewhat crack-brained and half-witted, 'Surely, young man, thy father begot the when he was drunk?'"

Shakspeare intimates the same belief in making a hero insult his enemy with the taunt,

"For ye were *got* in fear."

On no other known principle than this *condition*, or a peculiar state of the system at and before the time of copulation, can be explained the important

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fact which forms at once a criterion of skill in the scientific breeder, and a stumbling-block to the ignorant and unreasonable one, who would expect success without giving himself the trouble of investigating the natural laws which govern the subject of his operations: such a person is too apt to argue within himself, that because the same parents at different times produce offspring of opposite characteristics, there can be no certain rules by which to create determinate qualities in the progeny: such a one would maintain that, because all the children of one married couple are usually somewhat different in characteristics from each other, there can be no means of predicting with an approach to certainty, the qualities to be produced in the offspring by a particular sexual intercourse. Now this *law of condition* accounts for the difference between individuals produced at several births from the same parents. The case of twins, in the human species, serves to strengthen this argument, inasmuch as the two persons produced at one birth, usually bear a close resemblance to each other, in all respects.

It is well known that ideal impressions on the female parent, subsequent to conception, frequently take permanent effect on the offspring That such causes do not usually give the leading characteristics to the progeny, is evident from these considerations:

1st. The consequences of such impressions on the female, are usually somewhat of an unnatural or monstrous order, being different from the traits of either parent, and from the common nature of the variety to which the animals belong.

2d. It is a settled point with breeders that the progeny is more strongly characterized by the traits of the male than by those of the female

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parent. This fact is well known; and indeed it can hardly be expected otherwise than that the sex which bears so much the stronger impress of character, should impart the more visible resemblance to the offspring.

3d. It is an ascertained law of Nature, that peculiarities of climate, food, occupation and most other circumstances affecting the well being of an animal, produce in its constitution a change such as is necessary for the welfare of the species; and that this proceeds throughout many generations. until the animal becomes completely adapted to the circumstances of its existence. [The same thing occurs in the vegetable kingdom.]

This last consideration, of the gradually altered state of an animal through successive generations, is a strong instance of the effect of *condition;* and it is by a regard to this invariable law of Nature, of self-adaptation to circumstances, thatthe cultivation or improvement of any breed is to be effected. "Hence the most acid and worthless grape is, by skillful culture, rendered sweet and luscious, flowers without attraction are gradually nurtured into beauty and fragrance; the cat may be made to present all the rich colors of the tortoise-shell, and the pigeon may be 'bred to a feather.'"

Let us now endeavor to deduce a useful, practical conclusion from the foregoing arguments. If our doctrine be correct, the horse breeder will depend upon the *condition* of the stallion, in order to the producing of valuable stock from him, as well as upon his other qualities of pedigree, speed, action, bottom, wind, temper, spirit, form, style, size, color, etc.

The next practical question is how this condition is to be attained, and how the animal is to be

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kept at the required standard in this respect. The requisite *condition* can only be attained by *training* for health and strength in a great measure according to the system of training for races: supplying an abundant nourishment of the best quality, allowing sufficient periods of repose for digestion, and giving regular and strong exercise, the whole with such variations as only experience and close observation, under constant practice, can dictate.

The aptitude of an animal to benefit by training is often inherited, like other qualities, from its parantage; and judicious breeding, alone can insure a continuance of the desirable quality, or create a propensity for it by proper crossing, when it does not exist in the parent.

The age at which the horse is best adapted to undergo a course of training, is just at the close of his most rapid period of growth, while the system is in its greatest freshness and vigor. This period is at about five years old. The powers of a horse will augment by suitable treatment in this respect until about the age of nine years: and in order to obtaining the most valuable stock, a stallion should not be put to service before attaining a full development of his powers, nor kept at it after his form or energies appear to be affected for the worse. He should be, then, between five and fifteen years of age, if of an ordinary constitution; but if of remarkable energy and endurance, and exhibiting no symptoms of debility, may be continued until past twenty.

Trainers find their endeavors to produce the highest state of strength, in an animal, greatly impeded by any excitement of the sexual appetite. It is then the more necessary to keep the horse in a state of training throughout the year, impressing most forcibly a tone of health and

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strength upon his system at the time when his nerves are liable to the least distraction ; and continuing the course carefully throughout the season of copulation ; never allowing such excess of service, or of the excitement of sexual appetite, as to induce a disturbance of spirit or temper, or a relapse from the most thoroughly strong, healthy and regular tone of the system.

G. B.

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Precautions in Buying a Horse.

The Horse—One of the noblest and most useful animals, affords us countless advantages; it was tamed and domesticated at an early period in the world's history, and, by culture, the wild horse which, in its original condition, was fallow, covered with long hair, and resembling the ass in shape, has been transformed into a beautiful animal which is now spread all over the globe, although existing in a variety of races.

The price of a horse depending upon his age, increasing with his growth and with the attainment of his full strength, and decreasing again with his decline, it is of great importance to be able to ascertain the horse's age as nearly as possible.

AGE OF THE HORSE.

It is judged from his teeth, and from certain external characters, the marks on the teeth, hair, etc. A *few days after birth* the foal cuts four front teeth, two above and two below; and shortly after four more on each side, adjoining the former.

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Up to the age of nine months, the horse cuts four additional teeth in the same order, and these twelve teeth are termed *milk teeth*. At the age of two and a half to three years, the animal sheds the first four milk teeth, and four somewhat darker colored teeth, termed incisors take their places. At three years and a half or four, the upper and lower two milk teeth adjoining the former, fall out and four permanent middle or central teeth grow out instead. At this age stallions cut their canine teeth, which begin to lose their sharp edges when the horse is six years old, and at the age of ten, have become quite blunted. In mares the corner teeth are either wanting or they are very short. The last milk teeth are shed at four and a half or five years, and are replaced by the corner teeth. From this period the age of the horse is judged from depressions on the permanent teeth termed marks. The older the horse the more the marks become worn and effaced; and, inasmuch as the lower jaw is used more than the upper, the marks on the lower teeth are obliterated sooner than those on the upper. At five and a half or six years, the marks on the lower canine teeth are entirely effaced; at six and a half or seven years, they disappear on both the lower central teeth; at seven and a half to eight years on the lower corner teeth. At eight and a half or nine, the marks on the two upper incisors become obliterated; at nine and a half to ten years, they disappear on the two middle teeth; at ten and a half to eleven, on the two corner teeth; at eleven to fifteen both the upper and lower middle and corner teeth become blunted and triangular. At fifteen to twenty all the middle and corner teeth become flat, and obliquely inclined towards the muzzle; they look yellow and are covered with

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sordes. At the age of twenty and upwards, the teeth become more and more flattened, worn even as far as the alveoli, and completely oblique. Other signs by which we recognize an advanced age of the horse, are sinking of the orbits, whiteness of the hair, especially about the head, long and gray hairs in the eyebrows, rough and uneven hoofs, etc. The horse may live to thirty years and upwards.

PRECAUTIONS IN BUYING A HORSE.

In buying a horse, the greatest precaution is necessary lest the purchaser should be cheated; for every part of the horse's body is liable to defects and derangements. It behooves us, therefore in examining a horse, not to be in too great a hurry especially if we have to deal with cunning and bold dealers, or jockeys who know how to disguise the faults, peculiarities and age of the horse, and who manage to deceive the purchaser by all sorts of tricks.

The horse should be examined in the stable, whether he is gay and sprightly, from which we may infer the enjoyment of good health; or whether he is sad and the head is hanging down under the crib, which would show internal disease. Fodder should be placed before him, which he must eat with a good appetite, without biting the crib; nor should any morbid-looking slime remain adhering to the crib.

The eye should be examined in the stable near the open door, where the horse has to be conducted. The eye must be bright and clear; in the

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dark the pupil has to dilate and to contract again in the light; the best way to find this out is by holding the hand over the horse's eye and then suddenly removing it, in consequence of which the sudden action of the bright light will cause the pupil to contract. The little funguses which are located in the anterior corners of the eyes, must not cover the pupils. If the eye is not possessed of these requisites, we may conclude that it is diseased.

Amaurosis is a peculiar defect of the sight, which is only known to connoisseurs. This is a complete loss of sight, with immobility and permanent contraction of the pupil, although the eye looks bright and clear. As regards the parts surrounding the eye, the lids must be free from ulceration, the canthia and lachrymal bones must not exhibit any bald spots, and the orbits must be lean. The jaws should be narrow and lean and not too close together in front; the nostrils should be wide and open, and of a bright red within; the muzzle must look bright and foamy; the tongue and palate must not be injured; the teeth and gums have to be sound, for horse-dealers frequently resort to tricks in order to turn the appearance of these parts to their own advantage. By knocking off or pulling out the middle four milk teeth, two in the upper and two in the lower jaws, horses of two years old may be made to appear three years old, and by pulling out the next four milk-teeth horses of three years may be made to appear four years old. This fraud may be easily discovered, because the milk-teeth can never be pulled out entire with the root, and the permanent teeth do not show themselves in the sockets in their rudimentary beginnings, as is the case when the milk-teeth are pushed out naturally by the permanent teeth. On

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the other hand, cunning dealers know how to make horses of twelve years old appear like horses of seven or eight, by filing the teeth even, and by making artificial cavities on both corners, and frequently also on the middle teeth, and afterwards imparting to them a natural color by means of the nitrate of silver. Lest this fraud should be discovered, they rub the mouth of the horse with salt, in order to render a careful examination of the teeth in the working and frothy mouth of the horse impossible.

In some horses the teeth always indicate an age of six or seven years. Such horses are known by the upper jaw overhanging the lower in consequence of which the teeth do not press against and cannot be rubbed against each other, and the marks do not become effaced. The shape and length of the teeth differ materially from those of a horse that is really six or seven years old; for in old horses the teeth are stronger, rounder and furrowed, whereas, in young horses, they are flattened and short. After this the horse should be taken on firm ground, and a careful examination should be made, whether he is afflicted with any of the defects indicated, or whether any other defects are discoverable; whether the fore legs are too close together near the chest, or whether the feet are turned outwards; whether the spring-joints of the hind legs are not too much curved, and whether the fetlocks are not generally too stiff or awkward; whether the hoof, which is a most important part of the body of a horse, is too full, too flat, split, contracted, or ulcerated, all of which are defects that may have very unpleasant consequences. Afterwards the horse should be made to walk and trot with a view to observing the character of his movements, whether they are

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easy or limping, whether the legs are moved along in regular order, the horse is sprightly, and whether some of the above mentioned defects may perhaps be discovered by this means. Immediately after exercise, the horse must not draw breath with widely dilated nostrils, or with the sides drawn up, or moved with redoubled quickness; nor must he cough hard or hoarse, as if the air-passages were sore or inflamed, or as if he would suffocate. Such a condition shows that the lungs of the horse are diseased, spasmodically irritated, more or less disorganized, and points to a state of things termed *broken-winded.*

Moreover the whole shape of the horse has to be considered, inasmuch as the price of the horse depends upon it; in this respect the use to which a horse is to be put has to be considered; for agricultural purposes, for instance, the most beautiful horse, which is perfectly free from fault, but skittish or otherwise intractable may be useless.

Finally, we have to mention a few tricks which are frequently resorted to by horse-dealers in order to facilitate the sale of a horse. These tricks are *anglicising, dressing, peppering* and *whipping* the horse. By anglicising a common horse he is made to look nobler, for by bending and stiffening his tail the pendent quarters and hollow back become straighter, the slovenly gait is steadied, and the horse looks more sprightly.

Dressing the feet, manes, and particularly the inner ears, is a great means of embellishing the horse; for the horse seems to acquire a more imposing posture, the neck looks more slender and graceful, the hearing becomes more acute, the animal is more attentive to everything that is taking place around it, and the pendulous ears look more erect.

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By inserting a few grains of pepper into the anus of the horse shortly before an examination, he is made to carry his tail like the noblest animal, his gait is more nimble, he looks sprightly, and seems more valuable than a common horse.

The effect of the whip is well known, and is particularly useful in the hands of an experienced jockey. In purchasing a horse, this point is to be well considered lest we should pay for an apparent value which would disappear again sooner or later and leave us to regret our money. Hence I advise those who do not understand this business to consult an experienced and trustworthy friend instead of depending upon their own judgment in such a dubious matter.

SHOEING.

Improper shoeing is very often the cause of a defect in the hoof. It is of particular importance that the sides should not be rasped off too much or that the sole should not be cut out too much, nor that the shoes should be burnt on too continuously, as shoe-smiths are too much in the habit of doing. The shoe must neither be too heavy nor too coarse; they ought to be of equal thickness and be applied equally to the horny part of the hoof. There are several methods of shoeing, and every one prefers his own method to any other; but it is evident that no general rules for shoeing can be laid down, but that the method of shoeing depends upon the shape and condition of the hoof, upon its defects, upon the posture and movements of the horse, upon the uses to which

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he is put, and upon the character of the ground where he is to be used. This shows that a good horse-smith will not allow himself to be guided by one particular method, but by his own sound judgment and by his knowledge of the correct porportions and conditions of a hoof; he ought to be well acquainted with the forging and turning of the shoe, impart a proper shape to the hoof when cutting it, and apply and fasten the hoof with correctness and discrimination.

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CERTIFICATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20, 1868.

This may certify that we have employed Dr. Cooper, Homœopathic Veterinary Surgeon of this city, in treating our horses, suffering with various diseases; such as lung fever, sore throat, congestion, colic, gripes and lameness of all kinds, with marked success, and we cheerfully recommend Dr. Cooper to the public, believing his treatment far superior to any other veterinary treatment known.

R. & J. MORTON, Truckmen.

N. B.—Messrs. Morton, it is well known, are very extensively interested in the most valuable horses in San Francisco, and they have spared no expense to know the best treatment for their horses when sick.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22, 1868.

This is to certify that we have employed Dr. Cooper, Homœopathic Veterinary Surgeon of this city, for treating various diseases for a number of our horses. We are much pleased with the Ho-

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mœopathic treatment for horses. We therefore recommend Dr. Cooper to all who desire a safe and speedy treatment for their horses.

GEO. P. KIMBALL,
Carriage Manufacturer.
WILKINS & FOYE,
National Flouring Mills Truckmen.
RIDER, SOMERS & Co.,
Hay Dealers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21, 1868.

DR. COOPER—Sir: In reply to your enquiry concerning the Homœopathic Veterinary Treatment that we have received at your hands, we most willingly say, has been entirely satisfactory. We would further state that the cases you have treated for us were difficult ones, and were considered incurable by all who saw them, but they promptly yielded to your excellent treatment, and we do cheerfully recommend you to all who may have occasion to employ a skillful veterinary surgeon.

J. B. HOLMES & Co.,
Hay Dealers, Market Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3, 1868.

Homœopathic treatment. During the three years past Dr. Cooper has treated for me several horses having different complaints, such as sprains, cramps, etc., with marked success. On one occasion my horse was attacked with lockjaw, caused by picking up a nail in the foot; six hours after Dr. Cooper's medicine brought relief, and in three days the horse was able to perform his regular day's work. I have every confidence in Dr. Cooper

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as a veterinary surgeon, and cheerfully recommend him and his mode of treatment, to any person who may have a horse requiring the care of a skillful physician.

JNO. S. GODSOE,
Mission Street Wharf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—This may certify that I have employed Dr. Cooper, veterinary surgeon, and his homœopathic treatment for my cows and horses. I have saved a number of valuable cows with Dr. Cooper's medicines that it did not seem possible could live through the night. But I gave the medicines promptly as directed, and the cows were speedily cured. The treatment has been equally successful with our horses. We can recommend Dr. Cooper's treatment, to all dairymen especially, believing it the best treatment known.

M. M. COOK.
Milk Ranch near Lone Mountain.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21st. 1868.

This may certify that I have been using almost daily, for the past six months, Dr. Cooper's homœopathic veterinary medicines, being foreman in my brother's stables on Ellis St., containing about one hundred and twenty horses. The most of these horses being very large truck horses, and subjected to the very hardest kind of labor, are consequently much liable to accidents and disease. All the veterinary surgeon in the city, of any note, have been employed in these stables. We consider and prefer Dr. Cooper's treatment as far

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superior to all others, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all who can appreciate a most valuable treatment.

DANIEL L. MORTON.

This is to certify that we have employed Dr. Cooper, veterinary surgeon, in treating our horses suffering with various diseases, and one a bad case of lock-jaw, which was promptly cured. We are much pleased with Dr. Cooper's homœopathic veterinary treatment, and most cheerfully recommend him to those who may have occasion to employ a veterinary surgeon.

J. COBBLEDICK,
(Of the firm of Meeker, James & Co.)
Pine St., San Francisco.

During the last four years, Dr. Cooper, veterinary homœopathic surgeon of this city, has treated for me a number of horses suffering from various diseases, with perfect success in every case, and one case in particular I will mention. It was one of the largest and most valuable horses in San Francisco at that time, well known by his name, "Old Abe." He was attacked very violently with a complication of diseases: sore throat, lung fever, and inflammation of the kidneys. He was the sickest horse that I ever saw, and all who saw him said he could not live. I consulted a number of horse doctors, but could not get any encouragement from them. I was then recommended to go to Dr. Cooper. I saw him, and he examined my horse and told me he could cure him, and commenced his treatment *immediately*. I saw the horse every day, but I had no hopes of him, nor had many

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others who were watching the Dr.'s new treatment for three or four days. But the Doctor declared from the first to the last, that he would cure the horse, and he was true to his word. Just fourteen days from the day the treatment was commenced, the horse was delivered up to me perfectly cured, and never lost a day for more than two years. We consider Dr. Cooper's mode of treating horses, far superior to all other treatments known, and cheerfully recommend it to all who desire to avail themselves of the best veterinary treatment.

E. B. KINGSLEY,
Truckman for Meeker, James & Co., San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20, 1868.

For the last three or four years, Dr. Cooper has treated a number of sick horses for me, with his homœopathic veterinary treatment, with good success. Also for many others stopping at my stables. We have been much pleased with this mode of veterinary, and believe it to be the safest and best treatment for horses, now in use.

ROE ALLEN,
Market Street Stables.

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